THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JUNE 1804:

With a VIEW *of the* TOWN *of* PERTH *from the* EAST.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from May 26. to June 25. 1804, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1804. May	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.15	50	59	0.06	Shower
27	29.21	49	58	——	Clear
28	29.35	53	59	0.02	Shower
29	29.5	51	61	——	Clear
30	29.405	50	58	0.25	Rain
31	29.32	51	57	0.04	Shower
June 1	29.79	50	58	0.03	Ditto
2	29.72	56	63	0.04	Ditto
3	29.72	60	68	——	Clear
4	29.72	55	73	——	Ditto
5	29.66	56	64	——	Ditto
6	29.7	55	64	——	Ditto
7	29.41	57	58	0.02	Shower
8	29.55	51	58	0.03	Ditto
9	29.7	48	61	——	Clear
10	29.91	48	70	——	Ditto
11	30.13	49	67	——	Ditto
12	30.06	57	75	0.04	Showers
13	30.02	58	64	——	Clear
14	29.9	56	66	0.01	Showers
15	29.71	53	58	——	Cloudy
16	29.58	53	58	0.45	Rain
17	29.58	56	56	0.25	Ditto
18	29.85	51	63	——	Clear
19	29.89	55	61	——	Cloudy
20	29.881	55	64	——	Clear
21	29.99	56	61	——	Ditto
22	30.1	53	73	——	Ditto
23	30.11	54	70	——	Ditto
24	30.	56	69	0.04	Showers
25	30.03	58	64		Clear

Quantity of Rain 1.26

High Water at LEITH For JULY 1804.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Su.	1.	8	31	8	57
M.	2.	9	23	9	51
T.	3.	10	19	10	49
W.	4.	11	19	11	51
Th.	5.	—	—	0	23
Fr.	6.	0	55	1	27
Sa.	7.	1	58	2	29
Su.	8.	2	57	3	26
M.	9.	3	52	4	18
T.	10.	4	42	5	6
W.	11.	5	28	5	50
Th.	12.	6	11	6	32
Fr.	13.	6	54	7	14
Sa.	14.	7	35	7	56
Su.	15.	8	17	8	39
M.	16.	9	1	9	24
T.	17.	9	48	10	12
W.	18.	10	37	11	2
Th.	19.	11	28	11	54
Fr.	20.	—	—	0	20
Sa.	21.	0	46	1	12
Su.	22.	1	38	2	3
M.	23.	2	29	2	53
T.	24.	3	18	3	41
W.	25.	4	5	4	28
Th.	26.	4	51	5	14
Fr.	27.	5	38	6	2
Sa.	28.	6	26	6	51
Su.	29.	7	16	7	43
M.	30.	8	10	8	39
T.	31.	9	8	9	38

MOON's PHASES, FOR JULY 1804.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

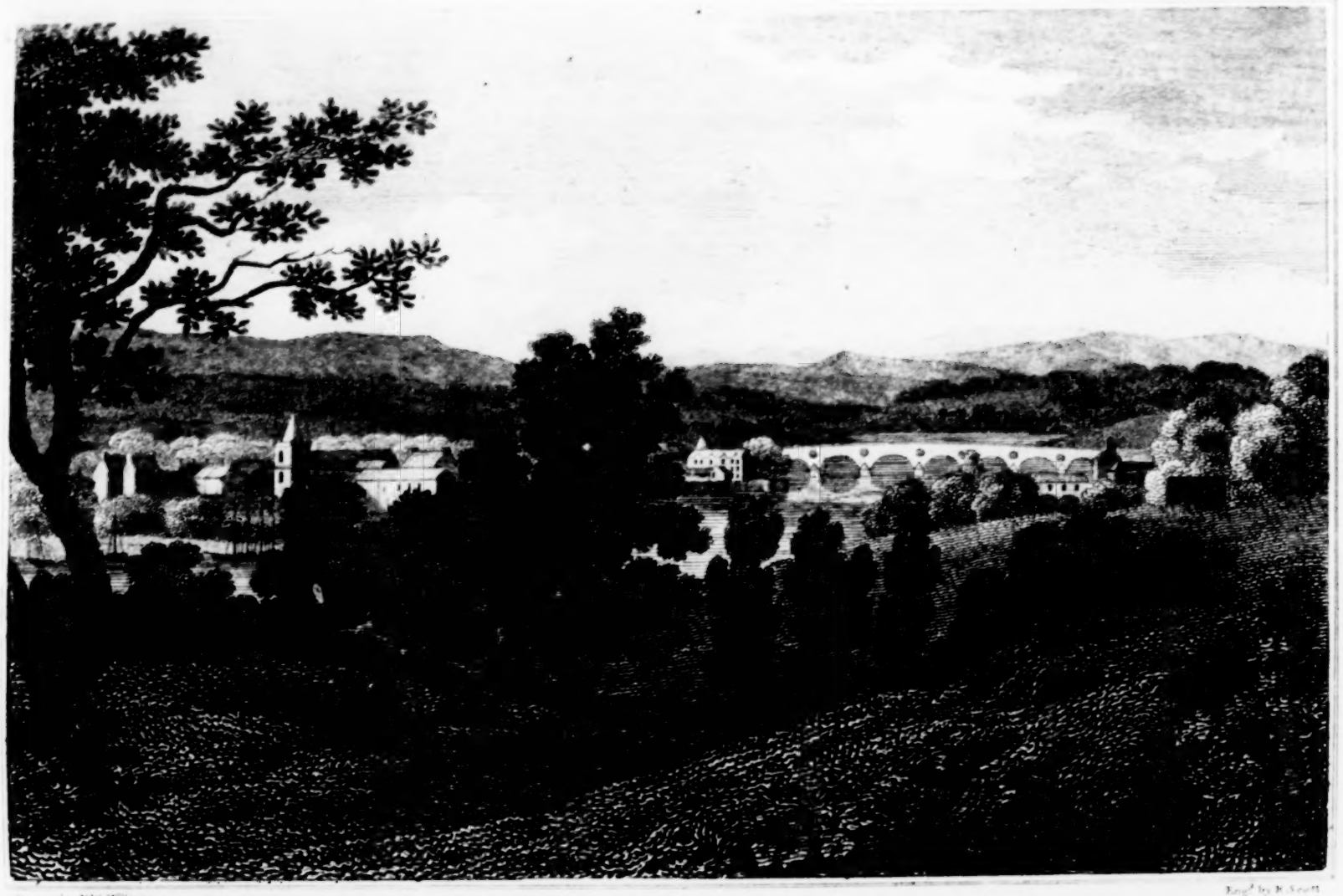
	D.	H.	M.	
N. Moon,	7.	6	31	Morn.
First Qrtr.	14.	4	15	Even.
Full Moon,	22.	5	12	Even.
Last Qrtr.	29.	8	14	Even.

July 10. Royal Burghs meet.

11. Court of Session rises.

27. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588.

THE



Drawn by H.W. Williams

Engd by R. Scott

PERTH

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THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For JUNE 1804.

[The View of PERTH, given this month, is from the East, on the road towards Kinfauns, at the diſtance of about a mile and a half from the town.]

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On the INCLOSURE *of* COMMONS *as it affects* VILLAGES.

NO ſubject has of late more engaged the attention of the individual, for the ſake of private emolument, and of the legiſlature, for promoting national improvement, than the diviſion and incloſing of commons; or, what hath been conſidered as ſynonymous, waſte lands. It hath been conſidered ſo much the general intereſt, and as blending what often is diſjoined, the public good with private gain, that no bills have generally paſſed both houſes with greater facility and approbation. It is not my intention or wiſh to diſpute the utility of the ſcheme, or to diminiſh the ardour for this improvement. I think, however, that, in ſome ſituations, it hath been, if not unwarrantably, at leaſt improperly, and, I may ſay, unhappily adopted. I have long been led to make this reflection, from the reſult which hath taken place in conſequence of its operation in the immediate vicinity of many of the villages of Scotland. I think it hath evidently encroached on what I would wiſh to conſider as the privileges of a certain part of the community; a part, the moſt numerous, and not the leaſt uſeful; I mean the occupiers of the ordinary houſes, or the cottages in the villages. I am unqueſtionably of opinion, that thereby many of their comforts have been abridged; and, what I would call their independence, hath been infringed and encroached upon. It is their cauſe I would wiſh to plead, from an earneſt deſire to ſee happineſs the uniform reſult of general improvement; and that, when public meaſures of this kind are followed, and receive the ſanction of legiſlation, there ſhould be no cauſe for private diſcontent.

I am unacquainted with the facts as they relate to England; the obſervations I make therefore only reſpect this country. Formerly, in Scotland, it was cuſtomary for its monarchs, from policy, or from gratitude and royal munificence, to beſtow large grants of land on many of the towns; either to increaſe their own

importance,

importance, and ſerve as a balance on the ſide of the ſovereign againſt the formidable and dangerous rivalry of ſome potent chieftain; or to reward remarkable proofs of obedience and attachment. Such lands were conſidered as the common *good* of the town; and their produce in corn, or in paſture, was ſhared in common by all who were free of the town, or admitted to the rights of citizenſhip. Something ſimilar to this obtained in communities which were not honoured with royal patronage, or had the benefit of crown charters. In villages which were built on the domain of a baron, the inhabitants enjoyed the benefit ariſing from the produce of ſome of the ſurrounding lands, in like manner as the inhabitants belonging to *burghs*; and hence they derived their name *commons*. They appear to have been very general in Scotland; but in particular in thoſe which were called the border counties, and for obvious reaſons; no chief or proprietor of lands could ſecure to himſelf independence or ſafety, but by attaching, from benefits conferred, a numerous body of the people; and in the exerciſe of this, many of them emulated, or ſurpaſſed the policy, or the munificence of their kings. From this union were derived many reciprocal and important advantages. It was indeed altogether neceſſary in that ſtate of ſociety

With the enjoyment of protection againſt external danger, every inhabitant of theſe villages enjoyed many comforts; their families received ſupport from their ſhare in the paſturage of the *common*, and the produce from the tillage of the infield lands. Your readers need not be told, that this ſyſtem of equality, this republican and ſocial mode of agriculture, if it deſerves ſuch a name, was imperiouſly impoſed on them from the mutual danger ariſing from the Engliſh inroads, and the writer of this paper need not be told, that when agriculture became a ſcience, and perſonal protection, and the ſecurity of property were awarded by the national law and the government of the ſtate, ſome change conducting to public amelioration and improvement was called for, and ought to be introduced. The diviſion of commons, and the incloſure of waſte lands then, I do acknowledge to be ſupported by arguments which are irreſiſtible; "Sed eſt modus in rebus, ſunt certi "denique fines." Now, in Scotland, and in certain ſituations, this moderation, and theſe bounds, have been overleaped, and a valuable claſs of men have received injury. The barons, and the proprietors of the other lands in the neighbourhood of theſe village commons, have generally gone to work in this manner; agreeing amongſt themſelves, on ſome general ſtandard or principle, for the diviſion, each ſeized what was contiguous and moſt convenient for himſelf; the line of diviſion was run, and a dyke, or hedge, excluded all further interference: by the new diviſion, an addition to an old farm was made, or perhaps a new one erected. To the proprietor this was indeed a change of a very beneficial nature; but let us conſider how it operated with reſpect to another party, whoſe opinion and whoſe intereſts appear never to have been conſulted; the villager was obliged to ſhrink back and to contract himſelf into narrower bounds; to ſell his cow, or cows; to part with his horſe, if he kept any; to be contented with his cottage and a ſcanty garden, or with none, as did ſometimes happen. I am well aware, Sir, of the ridicule which hath been thrown upon the *run-rig* huſbandry of ſuch communities, and on the ſtunted, ſtarved animals, which grazed their paſtures; but all this (which is not without ſome foundation) ought never to reconcile a humane mind to a ſweep like this, and induce us to call it improvement to our country. That

cottager

cottager muſt have been more than a philoſopher, who, amidſt a diſappointed and ſuffering family from the change, could deem it *ſuch*, or receive conſolation, by thinking how much it would increaſe the riches of the already opulent; to him it dried up the ſource of many comforts, to be compenſated by no benefits flowing from any other quarter. I ſay that the conduct here of proprietors was, in the firſt place, ungenerous: by the introduction of national union and the eſtabliſhment of ſalutary law, they had been delivered from the neceſſity of appealing to the tried valour, and affectionate attachment of their inferiors and dependants; but had they thence a right rapaciouſly to ſeize what had been ſo long enjoyed; and the unlimited and undiſturbed poſſeſſion of which had been conſidered, not only without envy, but with perfect approbation.

AGRESTIS.

(To be continued.)

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for* JULY 1804.

Monday, July 2d.

MERCURY will arrive at his greateſt elongation from the Sun, and may be ſeen in the morning before ſun riſe. The point where he riſes, is a few degrees nearer the Weſt than the point where the ſun aſcends above the horizon.

Wednesday, July 4th.

The planet Mercury will be in conjunction with ζ *Tauri*, a ſtar of the 3d magnitude, ſituated in the ſouthern horn of the Bull, in longitude $2^s..22^o..3'..27''$. The latitude of Mercury being $2^o..3$ South, and that of ζ *Tauri* $2^o..13'..29''$, the neareſt approach of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will be $17'..31''$, and the planet will paſs to the South of the ſtar.

On the ſame day, about 47 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, the GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the Sun, or the difference of their longitudes will be exactly 3 ſigns.

Saturday, July 7th.

The firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 7 minutes and 13 ſeconds after ten o'clock in the evening. This is the only viſible eclipſe of Jupiter's ſatellites which will be ſeen till the 29th of December 1804, when Jupiter has become the morning ſtar.

Monday, July 9th.

CONJUNCTION OF THE MOON AND VENUS.

About half paſt 5 o'clock in the evening the Moon will be in conjunction with the planet Venus, which will paſs very near her northern limb. The true time of conjunction happens before ſunſet, at 40 minutes after 5 o'clock, at which time the true longitude of the moon and Venus is exactly $4^s..19^o..19'..59''$, the Moon's latitude $1^o..19'..1'$ ſouth, Venus' latitude $1^o..52'..56''$ ſouth. But as the parallax increaſes the Moon's latitude by about 52 minutes, the neareſt diſtance of the planets' centers will be much leſs than the difference of their latitudes at the time of the viſible conjunction. If this conjunction be viewed thro' a teleſcope of conſiderable magnifying power, the phaſes of Venus will be exactly the ſame as thoſe of the Moon, who is then only $2\frac{1}{2}$ days old, as they have the ſame relative ſituation with reſpect to the Earth and Sun.

Wednesday, July 11th.

The longitude of the GEORGIUM SIDUS is at preſent $6^s..12^o..47'..8''$, his latitude $38'..49''$ North, his declination $4^o..28''$ South, and the time of his ſouthing $5^h..16'$.

Thursday, July 12th.

The planet MERCURY will be in conjunction

conjunction with *μ Gemini*, a ſtar of the 3d magnitude, ſituated in the ankle of Caſtor, in longitude 3ˢ..2°.. 34′..13″ and latitude 50′..34″ South. The latitude of Mercury being 51′ 33″ South, the neareſt approach of their centers will be *Fifty-nine ſeconds*, and the planet will paſs to the South of the ſtar.

Friday, July 13th.

The planet MARS is ſituated in longitude 2ˢ..1°..7′..22″, and in latitude 28′..54″ South; his declination is 19°..56′..3″ north, and the time of his ſouthing 8ʰ..20′ in the morning.

Saturday, July 14th.

The planet VENUS will be ſtationary in longitude 4ˢ..19°..45′..3″.

Tuesday, July 17th.

The Moon will eclipſe *π Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the 3d magnitude, ſituated in longitude 8ˢ..0°..12′..46″, and latitude 5°..26′..15″ South. The ſtar will immerge behind the darkened limb of the Moon at 16 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is placed about 13½ minutes north of her center. After continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 38 minutes, it will emerge from behind the Moon's enlightened limb at 54 minutes after 9 o'clock, when it will be ſituated about 12½ minutes to the North of her center. The Moon's ſemidiameter is then 14′..50″, her horizontal parallax, 54′..24″, and the time of her ſouthing 7ʰ..50′.

Wednesday, July 18th.

About 5 minutes after 11 o'clock forenoon, the *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude.

On the ſame day, about 17 minutes after nine o'clock in the evening, the *ſecond* and *fourth* ſatellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eaſtern ſide of his diſc. The *firſt* ſatellite is placed on the ſame ſide, but nearer to Jupiter, and the *third* on the other ſide of the planet.

Thurſday, July 19th.

The planet JUPITER will be in quadrature with the Sun about 47 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, or the difference of their longitudes will be exactly *three* ſigns.

Sunday, July 22d.

The Moon will ſuffer a partial eclipſe, which is inviſible in this kingdom. It begins at 38 minutes after 3 o'clock, in the afternoon; the ecliptic conjunction happens at 12 minutes after 5 o'clock, the middle at 17½ minutes after 5 o'clock, and the end at 57 minutes after ſix. The digits eclipſed are 10°..50′ on the northern limb of the Moon. The eclipſe will be viſible to the inhabitants of Aſia, and the eaſtern kingdoms of Europe and Africa.

Monday, July 23d.

The Sun will enter the ſign *Leo*, at 31 minutes after three o'clock in the morning, and his longitude will be exactly 4 ſigns.

Wednesday, July 25th.

The planet JUPITER is ſituated in longitude 6ˢ..27°..29′..4″, and latitude 1°..8′..49″ North; his declination is 9°..30′..4″ North, and he comes to the meridian at 5ʰ..20′.

The longitude of SATURN is at preſent 5ˢ..29°..20′..11″, his latitude 2°..16′ North; his declination 2°.. 20′..55″ North, and he culminates at 3ʰ..37′.

Monday, July 30th.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his ſuperior conjunction with the Sun about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, July 31ſt.

The planet Mars will be in conjunction with *ι Tauri*, a ſtar of the 4th magnitude, ſituated in longitude 2ˢ..14°..4′..24″, and latitude 1°..13′.. 41″ South. The latitude of Mars being 14′ South, the diſtance of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will be 59′..41″, and the planet will paſs to the North of the ſtar.

On the ſame day, about 17 minutes

nutes after nine o'clock in the evening, all the fatellites of Jupiter may be feen on the weſtern ſide of his diſc. in the ſame order as they lye in the ſyſtem, the firſt being neareſt, and the fourth fartheſt from the planet.

Murrayfield, } *D. B.*
June 25. 1804. }

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

IT is with much pleaſure that we communicate any information reſpecting the progreſs of the fine arts in Scotland. We had occaſion, in a former number, to mention, in terms of high commendation, a pair of 12 inch globes, engraved and publiſhed by Meſſrs Kirkwood and Sons, Edinburgh. The ſame artiſts are about to publiſh a whole ſheet travelling map of Scotland, dedicated to Colonel Dirom of Montanban, Quarter Maſter General for Scotland. After a careful examination, the writer of this article can confidently ſtate, that it contains every piece of information which a traveller is ſuppoſed to require, and which a map is fitted to convey; and is greatly ſuperior, both with reſpect to the elegance of the engraving, and the accuracy of the projection, to any map of North Britain which has hitherto been given to the public. The diſtances of all the towns from Edinburgh, and from each other, are diſtinctly marked. All the roads are carefully laid down, and the Roman roads marked with dotted lines. All the canals which are already made, and which are intended to be made, are inſerted, with a table exhibiting the ſize of veſſels which they can navigate. Pennant's, Garnet's, Lettice's, and Campbell's routes through Scotland, are delineated in different colours. The boundaries between the Highlands and Lowlands, and between the Highland and Lowland diſtilleries, are diſtinctly marked: and the ranges of mountains are correctly delineated from General Roy's military map of Scotland. The price of the map, when completely fitted up, will be 7s. 6d.

An improved eight-day clock, which ſtrikes without a fly, has been invented by Mr EDWARD MASSEY of Hanley in Staffordſhire, who has received from the Society for the encouragement of Arts, a reward of twenty guineas. The work is leſs than that of the common ſtriking movements, and may be made by a common workman with leſs expence and trouble. The ſtroke is regulated by the pendulum inſtead of the fly, and only a ſmall weight is neceſſary for the ſtriking part. See the Tranſactions of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. vol. 21.

The ſame artiſt has contrived two eſcapements for diminiſhing friction in clocks, for which he was voted a bounty of fifty pounds, by the abovementioned Society, in the 21ſt vol. of whoſe Tranſactions, a full deſcription of them may be ſeen. The vibrations of the pendulum of a common clock, are liable to be affected from an increaſe of friction on the acting part of the pallets, and from an increaſe, or variation of friction in the train of wheels. Theſe ſources of error, the eſcapements of Mr Maſſey are well fitted to remove.

Mr EZEKIEL WALKER has ſuggeſted a method for determining the longitude with great accuracy, by means of chronometers, which, tho' laid before the Commiſſioners of longitude in 1783, ſeems not to have been properly attended to. He adviſes, that five or ſix chronometers ſhould be uſed, and that the mean of the longitudes computed from each ſhould

be

be taken. A ſingle chronometer may ſtop, it may alter its rate of going, it may not be wound up through forgetfulneſs, and is liable to ſeveral accidents in the moſt careful hands. But theſe defects may be removed, the errors ariſing from them corrected, and a reſult obtained by means of ſeveral chronometers, which will be exceedingly near the truth, at the end of ſeveral months, even though the time-pieces are not extremely accurate.

It would appear from the experiments of citizen BERTHOLLET, as detailed in his "*Eſſai de Statique Chimique*," that electricity does not act on ſubſtances and their combinations by an elevation of temperature, but by a dilatation which ſeparates the moleculæ of bodies.

FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN have diſcovered, that the bones of animals differ in compoſition from thoſe of men; that the former contain, beſides phoſphate and carbonate of lime, alſo *phoſphate of magneſia*, which has hitherto eſcaped the notice of chemiſts.

The new planet which we mentioned in our laſt, as having been recently diſcovered by Dr Olbers, has not yet been ſeen in England. Several aſtronomers ſeem to give little credit to the letter from Germany, which is ſaid to have contained the information.

Vaccination is ſaid to preſerve ſheep from the ravages of the ſcab; experiments having been made lately for this purpoſe at Lyons.

The following elements of the two new planets, Ceres and Pallas, are the lateſt and moſt accurate that have been publiſhed.

Ceres, diſcovered *Jan.* 1. 1801.

Revolution 4 years, 7 months, 10 days.

Mean lon. Jan. 1. 1804.	10^s..	11°..	59′
Annual motion	2 ..	18 ..	14
Aphelion	10 ..	26 ..	44
Node	2 ..	21 ..	6
Equation of its orbit		9°..	3′
Eccentricity		0 . 097	
Inclination		10 ..	37

Pallas, diſcovered *March* 28. 1802.

Revolution 4 years, 7 months, 11 days.

Mean lon. Jan. 1ſt.	9^s..	29°..	53′
Annual motion	2 ..	18 ..	11
Aphelion	10 ..	1 ..	7
Node	5 ..	22 ..	28
Equation of its orbit		28 ..	25
Eccentricity		0 . 2463	
Inclination		34 ..	39

It has long been debated among philoſophers, whether the galvanic and electric fluids are the ſame. Mr Cuthbertſon has now diſcovered an important and diſtinguiſhing property between the two fluids. He found that double quantities of galvanic fluid only burn double lengths of wire, and not the ſquare, as electrical diſcharges do.

We mentioned in our laſt, that a new metallic ſubſtance had been diſcovered in Platina, by COLLET DESCOSTILS. The following facts may be depended upon. The metal is almoſt wholly inſoluble in acids; but it becomes ſoluble when combined with platina; when oxidized it has the form of a blue oxide, inclining to green; its oxides, combined with platina, are ſoluble in alkalies; its acid ſolutions cannot be decompoſed by ſulphurate and hydrogen; it imparts no colour to borax: its oxides may be reduced and volatiiized by heat, which volatilization is favoured by a ſtream of oxigen gas; and, laſtly, oxigen gas, aſſiſted by heat, is capable of oxidizing this metal, and of volatilizing it in the form of a blue oxide.

MURRAYFIELD, *June 9th* 1804. } *D. B.*

N. B. Errata of importance in laſt memoir.

Page 363. col. 1. line 15. for *Mars* read *Georgium Sidus*.

Page 364. col. 1. line 14. for *Maſs of Venus*, read *Maſs of Venus*.

O-

On POETRY.

" In poets as true genius is but rare,
" True taste as seldom is the critic's share."——POPE.

THE univerſal voice of antiquity has pronounced the origin of poetry to be coeval with the origin of human nature; but ſince the remoteſt ages there has been much controverſy concerning its definition.

Some, adopting the ſentiments of Plato and Ariſtotle, have conſidered fiction to be the eſſence of poetry; others have declared imitation to be its predominant quality. Rollin, in his Belles Lettres, conſiders it to have been " at firſt no other than the " voice and expreſſions of the heart of " man when raviſhed and tranſported " with the view of the ſole object " deſerving of his love, or capable " of making him happy;" and the voice and words falling ſhort of his inward ſentiments, this defect, he ſays, was ſupplied by the ſound of drums, cymbals, and harps; and ſuch he makes its eſſence ſtill to be.

The firſt of theſe opinions is objectionable in many reſpects; for though poetical compoſitions admit of a great portion of fiction, yet the ſubjects of many poems are ſcenes drawn from real life, and the ſincere ſentiments of the heart are often poured forth in the poetic ſtrain. Although the ſecond opinion be not ſo looſe as the former, yet it does not ſeem very ſatisfactory, for the manners and cuſtoms of mankind may be repreſented in the ſimpleſt proſe, as well as in the moſt heroic verſe, or moſt deſcriptive poetry; the truth of this aſſertion is apparent, from the applauſe ſo univerſally given to dramatic performances of the preſent day. Rollin's definition of poetry is, by being leſs limited, more juſt than either of the two foregoing. The opinions of moſt authors concur in affirming poetry to have been a mode of expreſſion ſuggeſted by nature to ignorant men when rouſed by any intereſting cauſe or event; and by its having been the language of paſſion ſince the rudeſt times, true poetry is always marked with a lively and adorning imagination; hence it has been the aim of every poet to ſpeak directly to the heart, to ſooth and rouſe the mind by exciting pleaſing or painful emotions, and to bring forth a pleaſing variety of ornament, tending to diffuſe graces and charms throughout the whole.

The celebrated Dr Blair defines poetry very juſtly, he calls it, " the " language of paſſion, or of enlivened " imagination, formed *moſt commonly* " into regular numbers." It may be obſerved, however, that this definition is correct only when taken as a modern one, for poetry, in its earlieſt infancy, when uſed as the only figure of ſpeech in the rudeſt ages, exiſted as the language of paſſion, and probably with a certain modulation of ſound, ſuited to the different emotions of joy, love, and ſorrow, but without the more modern refinement of metrical feet. Nature never ordained the violent and deſultory emotions of the mind to be expreſſed by embelliſhment or parade of ſpeech; on the contrary, we find the language of perſons under the influence of real paſſion to be always plain and ſimple, abounding only with ſuch figures as expreſs a diſturbed and impetuous ſtate of mind; hence it may be imagined that it was natural for the untaught tribes of early days, to pour forth the vigorous or the ſimple effuſions of their hearts with as wild degrees of enthuſiaſm, as the lark in her matins ſeems to carol the praiſes of morning; or the nightingale

nightingale and thruſh, by their veſpers, to ſing the charms of evening.

From the ſeveral definitions already mentioned, poetry may be defined to be the native language of fancy and paſſion, which literary men have generally refined and modulated by certain numbers called *metrical feet*.

Poetical ſtyle has its ſource in the primary ages of the world, by men having been then obliged, from the barrenneſs of words, to declare their ideas metaphorically, and to uſe periphraſis to expreſs both animate and inanimate objects; the deficiency of ſentimental expreſſion was then ſupplied by muſical ſound, for which reaſon muſic and poetry may be ſuppoſed to have originated in the ſame period of time, and to have been connected ſince their firſt exiſtence. In the early ages of Greece, the prieſts who fought to convince, the philoſophers who aimed to inſtruct, or the ſtateſmen who wiſhed to perſuade, joined to their voice the melody of ſong.

During the infancy of poetry, its various ſorts, as well as all other kinds of writing, were without diſcrimination; and we learn from ancient authority, that hiſtory then appeared only in the form of poetical tales. When ſociety had advanced in civil life, a diviſion of the literary powers took place; the union between muſic and poetry was then diſſolved, and both have been in many reſpects weakened by the ſeparation, for while they remained united, they mutually aided and adorned each other; this opinion appears in a certain meaſure ſtill to prevail, as in every country poetry ſtill preſerves ſome remains of its original connection with muſic. That they had the ſame riſe, and were prompted by the ſame occaſions, appears from the power which muſical ſound has to delight and make pathetic impreſſions in the moſt ſavage breaſt.

Paſtoral poetry, as it paints to our imagination the moſt gay and pleaſing rural ſcenes, and exhibits a mode of life with which we ſtill are wont, in a certain degree, to combine the ideas of peace and innocence, may naturally be imagined, and is by Pope aſſerted to have been, moſt probably, the firſt kind of poetical compoſition; it was not, however, until men aſpired to the arts of literature, that it was cultivated as a diſtinct ſpecies of writing. In proportion to the advancement of ſcience, the character of this ſort of poetry has continued to decline, and the ſtate of ſhepherds is now regarded as mean, ſervile, and laborious; their ideas groſs and vulgar, and their manners unrefined; but in nature's childhood it was known by the happier epithets of eaſe, ſimplicity, and innocence; the wealth of men then conſiſted in flocks, herds, and paſtures; whereas now, the opulence of cities and luxuriance of empires, are inſufficient to appeaſe their ambition.

It may be implied from the name of Lyric Poetry, that its verſes were accompanied by the lyre or harp, even poſterior to the period from which muſic's ſeparation from poetry is dated. Bards then began to compoſe verſes which were intended to be read or recited, without modulation of voice or any kind of muſical concord. Such poems, therefore, as were deſigned ſtill to be joined with muſic or ſong, were diſtinguiſhed by the title of Odes or Lyric verſes.

The general ſpirit of epic poetry ſufficiently diſtinguiſhes it from other kinds. Some have thought this ſpecies of poetry to be merely a ſtory, deviſed for the entertainment and inſtruction of the reader; this, however, is an erroneous notion, for the nature of an epic poem is properly the recital of ſome illuſtrious enterprize formerly recorded in the annals of nations, but rendered obſcure by the lapſe of time; and the allegorical or the fabulous ſtyle, are introduced to

enforce

enforce and exhibit, in a clearer light, the moral precepts or ſentiments which the whole is intended to illuſtrate. As this claſs of poetry is deſigned to extend our ideas of human perfection, or excite admiration, by reciting the atchievements of heroes, the magnanimous and auguſt ſcenes ſhould be ſtrongly drawn, ſo as to tranſmit the impreſſion in its full force to the imagination; and the tender and pathetic parts ought to be painted in the moſt delicate and pleaſing poetical colours. The ſubject of an epic poem ſhould never be recent, or the events too familiar to the memory, the author is then obliged to confine himſelf to the veracity of every tranſaction, and by that means he is denied the aid of hyperbole and fabulous embelliſhment, which, when intermingled among the ruins of ancient ſcenes, produces the charms and beauties of epic poetry. Dr Blair remarks how well the Iliad of Homer is grounded in this reſpect, "the traditions," he ſays, "concerning the heroes who "moſt eminently ſignalized themſelves in the Trojan war are related, which traditions, through "want of written record, had fallen "into a degree of obſcurity moſt "proper for poetry; the author," he adds, "was therefore at liberty "to mix as much fable as he pleaſed "with the remains of true hiſtory." The Pharſalia of Lucan, and the Henriade of Voltaire, have both been reckoned defective epic poems, owing to their coming too much within the bounds of well-known hiſtory. For it is the ultimate deſign of every kind of compoſition, to exalt the ſoul and inſpire the mind with grand ſentiments, and this is generally done in poetry by fable, or by hyperbolical repreſentation.

Dramatic poetry, when well executed, is the moſt pathetic of all kinds of writing; and may have for its ſubject either a real or fictitious ſtory. It is divided into two kinds, or forms, called Tragedy and Comedy; the former of which has always been eſteemed the moſt dignified compoſition of the two, as it diſplays the violent paſſions, the virtues, vices, and ſufferings of mankind; while the latter repreſents only their humours, follies, and pleaſures. Tragedy exhibits the character and behaviour of men in the moſt affecting and hazardous ſituations of life, purpoſely to ſhow the direful effects which the human paſſions produce when ſuffered to become extravagant. Comedy poſſeſſes for its object a ſatirical exhibition of the follies and venial vices of mankind; and the ſtrong emotions excited by their repreſentations raiſe in the reader, or beholder, a ſenſe of that impropriety which expoſes men to cenſure and ridicule.

Didactic poetry maintains a more ſerious diſpoſition than any other kind, for altho' it be written in the form of verſe, the ſubſtance contained in it is the ſame with a philoſophical, a critical, or moral treatiſe in proſe. But by this kind of compoſition the mind is allured to inſtruction by the charms of verſification; epiſodes, and other embelliſhments, are brought forth to detain and engage the fancy, by which means uſeful circumſtances are more forcibly impreſſed upon the memory. The didactic poet, however, may indulge perſonal invective, or inveigh againſt addiction to vice, as is done in ſatires and epiſtles, which come under the denomination of didactic poetry.

The ancient Hebrew poetry found in ſcripture will ever remain a monument of poetry, abounding in ſtrength of expreſſion and ſublimity of ſentiment. It diſplays the taſte of a remote age and country; and is copious in alluſions to paſtoral life, from the Hebrew people being chiefly occupied with agriculture and paſturage, arts which they held in great eſteem; and being ſeparated from the reſt

reſt of the world by their religion, which included all their laws and civil conſtitution, they were ſtrangers to commerce; and even in the latter days of their ſtate the refinements of luxury were unknown to them. The ſeveral kinds of ſacred poetry are didactic, elegiac, paſtoral, and lyric; and the imagery is always expreſſive and natural, by being copied from real objects.

Deſcriptive poetry is rather introduced as an embelliſhment, than made the ſubject of a work; it is an ornament which is interwoven in every kind of poetry, but few compoſitions of any length are purely deſcriptive. A true poet adorns his work by addreſſes to, and deſcriptions of inanimate nature; and repreſents his ſcenes in ſuch a ſtrong and lively view that they ſeem to be realized to the mind; in this lies the great point of picturesque deſcription, the ſtill ſcenes of which would be apt to pall upon the imagination, were life and action not frequently introduced.

W. S. M.

Inquiry *reſpecting the* projectile Force *of* Volcanoes.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the Edinburgh Advertiſer, 25th May laſt, it is ſaid that there is at preſent a volcano very viſible in the moon, and that it is perhaps from this volcano that the ſtones have been emitted which fell at Poſſil, near Glaſgow, on the 5th of April *. I wiſh to be informed, by ſome of your philoſophical correſpondents, how high a ſtone muſt be thrown from a volcano in the moon, before the attraction of the earth will overcome that of the moon; alſo, to what height it is conjectured any ſtones have been thrown from a volcano on the earth.

June 2. 1804. *Silenus.*

On the Uſe of Decimal Arithmetic, *in the* Diviſion *of* Money, &c.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE uſe made of decimal arithmetic by the Chineſe, in keeping their accounts, and performing ſuch arithmetical computations as are acquired in the way of buſineſs, which they have practiſed for many ages, has given them ſuch great facility in the uſe of figures, as, to ſuch Europeans who have witneſſed it, appears quite aſtoniſhing. This practice has of late years been adopted with reſpect to monies, weights, and meaſures; firſt by the United States of North America, and lately by the French Republic, where the advantages attending it have been univerſally felt.

It has occurred to me, that the adoption of a ſimilar improvement in Great Britain and Ireland would be a moſt deſirable object, as tending to facilitate all calculations relative to the buying and ſelling of property among all claſſes of men. Moſt people I have converſed with on the ſubject ſeem to be of the ſame opinion: ſome of them, however, conceive it would be a taſk of too great difficulty, to arrange our preſent tables of monies, weights, and meaſures, with ſuch new ones as might be conſtructed on the plan in queſtion. And I believe it is this ſuppoſed difficulty which has hitherto defeated the two attempts made in the Houſe of Commons, in the courſe of the laſt fifty years, for eſtabliſhing a uniform ſtandard for our weights and meaſures.

The

* See an account of this in our laſt, p. 394.

The annexed table will, I humbly conceive, demonſtrate the practicability of the meaſure. Although it only relates to monies, yet if the principle ſhall be found to be good, ſimilar tables for weights and meaſures could eaſily be conſtructed.

In the table in queſtion, I propoſe, that the loweſt denomination of the new monies ſhould be a farthing, equal in value to the preſent farthing of Great Britain; that ten ſuch farthings ſhould make a penny; ten pence a ſhilling; and ten ſhillings a pound. And that all accounts ſhould, in future, be kept in pounds, ſhillings, pence, and farthings. That a new coinage ſhould be made agreeably to this new principle. And in order that the preſent coinage may ſerve, till this new one is ſubſtituted in its room, the table ſhews the relative value of the ſame with the new.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

D. Stuart.

Table of the New Coinage propoſed, and its value in Old and New Monies.

	New Monies.				Old Monies.			
	l.	s.	p.	f.	l.	s.	p.	f.
No. 1 a copper coin, value - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2 a ditto - - - -	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
3 a ditto - - - -	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
4 a ditto - - - -	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2
5 a ditto - - - -	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
6 a ſilver coin - - -	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
7 a ditto - - - -	0	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
8 a ditto - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	1	3	0
9 a ditto - - - -	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
10 a ditto - - - -	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	0
11 a gold coin - - -	0	4	0	0	0	8	4	0
12 a ditto - - - -	0	6	0	0	0	12	6	0
13 a ditto - - - -	1	0	0	0	1	0	10	0
14 a ditto - - - -	2	0	0	0	2	1	8	0

Academical Chairs, *for* Luxury, *&c.*

(Continued from page 355.)

To the Editor.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to the plan ſuggeſted in your laſt number, I now proceed to ſpecify the other branches of national improvement over which profeſſional men of talents and experience ought to preſide. The next in order on the liſt is *ſplendid decoration*, or ornamental ſhew and expence in all our domeſtic economy. The importance of this very neceſſary and highly beneficial ſcience need not here be inſiſted on; ſince the univerſality of its adoption, together with the ſtrenuous, though hitherto ineffectual, attempt, to eſtabliſh its dominion in this proud capital, ſufficiently prove that it is indiſpenſable. Indeed, every thing taken into conſideration, it may be ſet down as a natural corollary to what immediately precedes it: for, can it reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that thoſe who are ſo attentive to the etiquette of ſumptuous entertainment, ſhould be negligent of what is ſo particularly connected with the embelliſhments of faſhionable life, and what gives an additional zeſt to the luxuries of the table?

table? The beſt criterion of genuine taſte is uniformity; the ſureſt teſt of national refinement is, that *every* thing ſhould be equally ſplendid, glittering, gay. For inſtance, a table covered with every dainty, ſupplied with profuſion, and placed in a plain, neat, comfortable room, with nothing more in it than *good* furniture, and with no other attendant than decent, orderly domeſtics, unadorned with powder, or even embelliſhed with faſhionable addreſs, would, you know, Sir, be one of the moſt prepoſterous ſights upon earth! We might juſt as well think of dreſſing in a pair of black ſilk breeches, with white worſted ſtockings: we might, with equal impropriety, ſet down apple pye without cream; jellies without cuſtard and blamange; or ſerve up turbot, or ſalmon, without catſup and cayenne pepper. No, Sir! if we mean to live and entertain at all, let every thing be in exact conformity; let it either be in *ſtyle*, and univerſally adopted by *all ranks and profeſſions*, or abandoned altogether. It is, of all abſurdities, the greateſt, to talk of living according to means or income. Mankind were created equal; human laws, not human nature, formed rank, and eſtabliſhed ſubordination, for the greater peace of ſociety; but with reſpect to the enjoyments of life (among which the enjoyment of eating ſplendidly is the greateſt) every one is left free and unconfined; and while appetite, inclination, and national vanity prevail, ought to be encouraged, not checked; and ſo far from attending to what is unphiloſophically termed *prudence*, *propriety*, and *fitneſs in ſtation*, every rule, and fettering reſtriction ought to be taken off. Who ſhall pretend to tell a tradeſman, or the loweſt mechanic, to dreſs conformably to his ſtation? Who preſume to dictate to our maid ſervants, and point out the unſuitableneſs of their holiday array? In like manner, who can take it upon him to ſay to ſuch and ſuch deſcriptions of people, "this houſe, or this furniture, or this table, is unſuitable to your rank and circumſtances?" Prudence, propriety, and common ſenſe, are therefore intirely out of the queſtion; the point is, *to live well*, and to live elegantly. As to the means or methods for ſupporting this ſyſtem, they will be explained afterwards. Our buſineſs at preſent is to point out the utility of univerſal ſhew, and univerſal extravagance.

I begin then, Sir, by laying down a firſt axiom, founded on experience, and long deep reaſoning, namely, that, without a particular and general attention to every thing connected with refinement, it is utterly impoſſible that any nation can arrive at elegance, opulence, or virtue. Reaſon and diſpute as we may, *refinement*, in every ſenſe and application of the term, is the exciting cauſe; the grand ſtimulus to national improvement. Poverty produces induſtry; induſtry wealth, wealth luxury; luxury unceaſing wants; theſe, invention, genius, taſte, elegance;—in a word, refinement. The ſteps are gradual and ſlow; but, till general refinement takes place, no nation can be ſaid to be completely proſperous. It is in vain to talk of the opulence, luxury, and elegance of a few. The great, the wealthy, and the profeſſional faſhionable, may indeed do much; but it will be found altogether inſufficient to put the grand machinery in motion. Where would our elegant New Town of Edinburgh be at this moment, Sir, were none but the *great* and the *opulent* to occupy ſuperb manſions, and diſplay tables of luxuriance and faſhion? Who, let me aſk you, would inhabit the tenth part of the ſtreets, and ſquares, which are now ſpringing up in all directions; and no ſooner reared, than thouſands darting from former obſcurity, jump into them, crying out in one voice, *ca ira!* live, ſpend, and be elegant? Where would our artificers

artificers, our manufacturers, our haberdashers, our upholsterers, our milliners, our markets, wine merchants, cooks, confectioners, lacquies, and livery servants, find employment, were none but men of rank, and men of fortune, to sport their elegance, and display their taste? Why, Sir, the whole fabric would tumble down and crumble into the dust of forgetfulness in less than two years! But by rearing, on a broad, extensive basis, a structure where *every* exertion will be used to forward the work, and where every ardent individual will cheerfully cast in a stone to the general mass, a new Babel will arise! a pyramid, superior to the Ptolemies, will rear its proud head to the skies: continue for ages, and remain the admiration and wonder of gazing posterity!

After this plain, unvarnished picture, it will be unnecessary, I presume, to insist on the importance of the science already specified, and the indispensible necessity of fostering, and forwarding it by every possible means in our power. It is for this express purpose, Sir, that I have again taken up the pen, to suggest what occurs to me on the subject; and to recommend, in the most strenuous manner, the following plan, as the most likely to bring the prosperity of this country to a speedy and permanent issue. For the attainment of so desirable an end, all petty, private concerns, and political animosities, ought to be thrown out of the scale: we have too long been plunged in war, and stupid in rancour: our enemies have certainly been to blame; but have we ourselves been free from censure? Each nation possesses its virtues as well as its crimes; let us balance matters calmly and judiciously, and, instead of dwelling on faults which excite hatred and revenge, let us rather turn to qualities which dispose the mind to peace and harmony; and by learning to appreciate excellencies even in our inveterate foes, learn likewise to derive mutual benefit by their adoption. The French, with all their defects, are unquestionably our superiors in every thing connected with taste and invention. To their admirable fancy, and peculiar attention to trifles, are we already indebted for all the improvements which we have hitherto made, in dress, frippery, and gaudy decoration. Our hair-dressers, our milliners, our taylors, would have been nothing without them; our watchmakers, jewellers, cabinet makers; nay, our engravers and cutlers, who now excel all Europe, could never have attained their present excellence, but for the previous hints, and rare inventions of these sons of genius; who, amidst all the adversities of life, all the disappointments of fortune, invariably contrive, by mere dint of fancy and splendid nothingness, to gild the fairy scene, and be the happiest, unthinking, frisking mortals, this day on the face of the earth. This happiness, Sir, which springs from nothing but a *superior species of vanity*, is, of all other sources, the best for smoothing the asperities of human life; and consequently an object of the first national importance, to every wise legislator and true lover of his country. By a sedulous attention to the encouragement of *national vanity*, incalculable national blessings must necessarily follow; not to the private individual alone; not to a particular nation or class of people, but to the general peace and prosperity of mankind. In the present state of affairs, I can see nothing so effectually calculated for perfecting universal harmony, healing animosities, and stopping the farther effusion of human blood, between two great nations, which, for some years past, have done nothing but indulge in every species of hatred, founded on envy, pride, and unrelenting contention. The smallest condescension on either side would gratify the vanity of the other; but

but as both are unfortunately equally vain, the great defideratum is, how to defcend with dignity, or to yield without feeming to bend Now, Sir, this is the precife object which I have had long in view, and which, by the prefent plan, I am now happily enabled to lay before the public.

The Scots, Sir, it is well known, were formerly the friends and favourites of the French nation. By their alliances, intermarriages, and conftant intercourfe, they eftablifhed an amity which, in defiance of war, has never yet been extinguifhed; and even at this period of general hoftility, rage, and animofity, the expanding arms of Frenchmen would cheerfully be opened to embrace their ancient allies the Scots, and give them a fraternal hug, with the fame generous ardour as they have already done to their neareft and deareft friends in Scotland and Switzerland. Independently of thefe advantages, we are now arrived at that fortunate ftate of improvement, when every fpecies of refinement is greedily caught at, and every encreafing novelty of faihion is fought after: it matters therefore little whence it fprings, or from what region it is imported. The world of faihion is of wide extent, let it therefore be explored; its materials are rich, let them be collected! a garden of bloffomed fweets is within our reach, let us, while we may, cull the flowers of fragrance and beauty that open around; a wilderneis of precious exotics fprings up, let us haile to tranfplant them, however unfuitable, into our own native foil! Have we not long experienced the advantages of ftocking and ingrafting? have we not likewife found incalculable benefits arifing from croffing the breed of almoft all our domeftic animals? Chemiftry daily points out more and more unequivocally the wonderful affinities, attractions, and combinations of fubftances, apparently diftinct and diffimilar in their nature; why therefore fhould not man, the moft varied of all productions, ingraft, crofs-breed, and combine with every folly, extravagance, and heterogeneous abfurdity that comes in his way? As we are now arrived at a certain polifh of furface, which like amber attracts and licks up all light fubftances that occafionally float around us, let us, in faihion's name, not foolifhly reject what may tend fo materially to render this polifh ftill higher, merely becaufe we may erroneoufly conceive that it cannot coalefce with exifting circumftances. Let us not ridiculoufly turn afide from every thing that is French becaufe we have for fome years been at war with Corfican Buonaparte! On the contrary, let us rather ftrive, by judicioufly blending what is purely French, with what is fimply Britifh, to form an amalgam, which may defy the teeth of time and refift the ruft of ages. In a word, Sir, let us, like a wife, prudent, and commercial people, open a political, chymical, faihionable, and commercial Scotch treaty with our ancient allies, which, while it particularly gratifies the vanity of *both* parties, will open an immediate door of accommodation; clofe a fcene of blood, and finally terminate in the complete refinement of the inhabitants of this great northern metropolis. It is with peculiar pride and fatisfaction that I now fpecify this treaty, which, exclufively of humanity, is not lefs remarkable for its advantages than its fimplicity In that, Sir, it is nothing more than that we fhall apply to France for profeffional men to preffide over every fpecies of refinement and ornamental parade in the city of Edinburgh, for which they fhall take in exchange our hardware and cutlery. Sir, it is impoffible for any rational thinking mind to view a plan fo admirably calculated to reftore and increafe fuch bleffings to mankind with indifference. In the 1*st* place, (and not the leaft important,) the *nature*

ture of the plan is ſuch, as to render its failure next to an impoſſibility. Vanity is the great, and conſequently the ſure leading principle. Nothing gratifies national vanity more than an application for profeſſional men to inſtruſe knowledge, and expand the refinements of life among a ſtranger people: witneſs the uncommon vanity lately diſplayed in this city on an application for Scots profeſſors to fill the chairs in one of the principal ſeminaries in Poliſh Ruſſia. In the 2*d* place, while, by introducing French proficients, you not only do more in one year to improve the tardy taſte and ſluggiſh fancy of the Scots than could otherwiſe be effected in ten, you likewiſe gratify the vanity of the people, who are now become inſatiable in every art of refinement. But, in the 3*d* and laſt place, the chief excellence is, that the whole matter is eaſily and completely accompliſhed without either of the great contending powers bending, or ſeemingly to deſcend one ſtep from their relative dignity. The Britiſh Cabinet only applies, at the earneſt ſolicitation of the Scots, the ancient and friendly allies of the French nation. The French, or rather their Emperor Buonaparte, readily aſſents; for neither Mr Pitt, Mr Wyndham, nor the Grenvilles, have any immediate intereſt or ambition in the propoſal. By this happy means, a negociation is opened between two courts, which pride, hatred, and revenge, have trebly locked againſt one another; in other words, the ice which has bound up conciliation is broken. The language of commercial intereſt, which has ſo long been frozen, will thaw; diſcord and diſunion among men will gradually ſubſide; and, by ſimply tickling the mutual vanities of two parties, we rapidly improve in refinement, and at the ſame time diſpoſe of our cutlery.

I have thus endeavoured, in the plaineſt and moſt candid manner, to point out the utility of a national refinement, ſpringing from luxury and *overflowing wealth*, and the neceſſity of encouraging every thing connected with embelliſhment, ſhow, and oſtentation. My view in ſtepping forward in defence of this ſyſtem was, firſt, to prove, unequivocally, the fundamental advantages reſulting from vanity, and, ſecondly, to remove the prejudices which have lately diſpoſed ſome ingenious theoriſts to exclaim againſt what they are pleaſed to call a rapid luxury in the inhabitants of our proud city. In the diſcuſſion of this point, I have endeavoured to diſcuſs, *fairly* and diſpaſſionately, the erroneous principles of a writer who has built an alarming ſyſtem on a ſandy foundation, namely, that "our extravagance is not warranted by our preſent reſources." That this is the grand baſis of his theory, is evident from his whole reaſoning and deduction. To prevent miſtake, or garble the opinion of an antagoniſt, as ſome critics have endeavoured to do *, only adds ſtrength to his data, inſtead of weakening his poſitions. In my next, I ſhall diſcuſs the remaining branches of ſcience in our academical ſeminary of improvement, with which I ſhall finally cloſe the ſubject.

Prile Voluptatis.

SERMONS *for* PUBLIC CHARITIES *recommended.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April I read, with much pleaſure, two very ſenſible papers relating to charitable inſtitutions which are needed in Edinburgh.

* See an Agricultural Review of Letters to a Noble Lord, inſerted in the laſt Number of the Farmer's Magazine.

Edinburgh. The one concerning an aſylum for thoſe unhappy women who have been ſeduced from the paths of virtue, is intitled to *peculiar* attention. The various inſtitutions in this city for the relief of the indigent in diſtreſs, are an honour to Chriſtianity, to our country, and to human nature. To relieve our fellow creatures in diſtreſs, and ſave them from a premature death, is a godlike act; but to do *that*, and reclaim from vice, and ſave from everlaſting perdition, is much more ſo. How many of thoſe unfortunate creatures, who promiſed to be a bleſſing to ſociety and an honour and comfort to their parents and friends, till ſeduced by the diabolical arts of unprincipled and inhuman wretches, would, with their whole heart and ſoul, return to virtue and habits of induſtry, were it poſſible. But every avenue is ſhut: their parents and friends, have forſaken them; their ſeducer is gone in queſt of other prey; the world judges and condemns without a hearing; human nature recoils at ſuicide; they cannot ſtarve, and only one horrid expedient is left. At firſt remorſe and deſpair embitter exiſtence; by degrees they loſe all ſenſe of religion and virtue, and thoſe feelings which diſtinguiſh and adorn their ſex; lead a ſhort and miſerable life, and ſink into the grave unpitied and unlamented.

It fares very differently with the authors of all this accumulated miſery; they are as well received in Society as ever, although their conduct be well known: they boaſt of their depredations, and in fact conſider them as a recommendation, and upon very good grounds:* to give a good reaſon for this is infinitely above my ſkill, nor could I ever learn it. Very poſſibly it may ariſe from the *refinement* of manners, and the ſublime philoſophy with which mankind have been lately illuminated: that the end ſanctifies the means is now a very general rule; probably they have ſomething good in view, although vulgar and prejudiced minds may never perceive or underſtand it.

But although the cruel ſituation of theſe unhappy victims would excite no commiſeration; although we may forget, or diſbelieve, that even the juſt falleth ſeven times a day; that mercy is the foundation of all the hopes of the beſt of men; and that eternal truth and juſtice have declared, that the meaſure we give ſhall be meted to us again; yet every man, acquainted with the principles of ſound policy, and who wiſhes well to the peace and comfort of families, and the health and morals of individuals, muſt ardently wiſh to ſee their number diminiſhed. Much might be ſaid on the ſubject, but I want both information and abilities to do it juſtice. Little to my credit with the faſhionable world, I never witneſſed either their depravity or miſery; I have no wiſh to ſpare the former, and no power to relieve the latter; of courſe I can only draw concluſions from general principles, and ſecond-hand information. The laſt is however eaſily obtained: the frequenters of thoſe ſeminaries of vice and miſery are in general very communicative; take much pleaſure in proving to a demonſtration, how much they are ſuperior to all the reſtraints of religion, and feelings of humanity: and vye with one another who ſhall moſt reſemble their great maſter, the original deſtroyer of virtue and happineſs. I have ſometimes had the honour of hearing theſe topics amply diſcuſſed, and have heard relations, ſufficient to melt the heart, if there be a melting quality in it, which ſome ſeem to be made without, or to have totally loſt.

But although I wiſhed to ſay a few words on this ſubject, it was not my principal reaſon for addreſſing you at this time. I meant to call the atten-

tion

tion of your readers for a little, to ſermons for public charities, and, with all due deference, to ſuggeſt what I humbly preſume might contribute to forward the pious and benevolent deſigns of the preacher. The firſt thing that attracts our notice in the news-papers, during the winter months, is the ſplendid advertiſements of concerts, balls, &c. under the patronage of the moſt worthy and illuſtrious characters. As I am altogether unacquainted with high life and faſhionable manners, and know no more than the man in the moon about public places of amuſement, I am very apt to form wrong notions of what relates to them: but it very naturally occurs to me, that thoſe who patroniſe a concert will, if poſſible, attend themſelves, and bring as many of their friends and acquaintance as find it convenient. This of itſelf is no unimportant concern to the advertiſer, but there is another material advantage derived from it; the names of people of rank and faſhion have a powerful charm and wonderful attraction: mankind as naturally follow them, as the planets move round the ſun; they muſt be allowed to be competent judges of the merit of the performers, and can only be actuated, by the moſt liberal and diſintereſted motives; of courſe, what is worthy of them is worthy of the public. This opinion I have no wiſh to controvert, and indeed have no right to do it, as I never attended a concert, and know nothing about muſic. The Ladies are as well employed there, as in turning their brains with novels and romances, retailing ſcandal, or deſtroying their temper and complexion at cards; and the gentlemen are better there than in a worſe place. What I wiſh to infer is this,—might not all the above-mentioned advantages, with great eaſe and propriety, be extended to ſermons for public charities. You have only to ſubſtitute, church, for concert-room, clergyman for muſician, and the welfare of hundreds for that of an individual. If patronage be an advantage to a concert, it muſt likewiſe be the ſame to any other public undertaking: the thing is ſo plain, as to admit of no diſpute, at any rate, it deſerves a trial; it may do good, but cannot poſſibly do any harm. I am however aware, that a church is not half ſo pleaſant as the theatre, or concert room, nor has a clergyman the tenth part of the power to amuſe (inſtruction is out of the queſtion, we are wiſe enough already) which an actor or muſician poſſeſſes: but as theſe ſermons need not be very frequent, take up much time, or interfere with the hours appropriated to public places of amuſement, I hope theſe diſadvantages will be overlooked.

It may not, however, be improper to enquire, whether a *regular* attendance at the church, on Sundays, be not worthy of conſideration: not that I mean to perſuade people of faſhion to attend the church from principles of duty, that would be ridiculous and abſurd. I think I can produce more *ſubſtantial* reaſons in favour of it. I have good reaſon to believe that at leaſt three fourths of thoſe who attend plays and concerts, either do not underſtand, or have no reliſh for them; they go becauſe others go, to kill time, and ſee to be ſeen (the ladies mode of dreſs proves the laſt.) Now, might not all theſe advantages be derived from attending the church, (other public places being ſhut on Sunday makes it a very dull and tedious day,) and as no *well-bred* perſon thinks it any breach of decorum to laugh or whiſper during the time of public worſhip, or that the time, place, or occaſion, impoſes the ſmalleſt reſtraint upon their thoughts words, or actions, I think they may ſpend an hour or two very agreeably at church, and that it will be a great relief to thoſe, whoſe time hangs heavy

vy on their hands. Several good effects might alſo reſult from their paying ſome *outward* deference to religion; for however abſurd it may be, the experience of all ages juſtifies me in aſſerting, that a little of it is very eſſential to the peace and welfare of ſociety. When once the vulgar loſe all ſenſe of religion, it will be no eaſy matter to keep them in their proper place, or to make them reſpect their ſuperiors as they ought: beſides, I have always thought that ſomething more than fine equipages and fine clothes ſhould diſtinguiſh people of rank from thoſe of low birth and occupation: they ſhould think, ſpeak, and act in a very different manner: but as matters now ſtand it is quite otherwiſe; mechanics, ſervants, and labourers, can ſcoff at religion, and retail the witticiſms of Voltaire, as well as their betters; which is very unbecoming: nor is the caſe any better with regard to morality. Now, Sir, although there *may* be no harm in great people breaking all the ten commandments ten times every day, yet if the vulgar take the ſame liberty, the conſequences are very much to be dreaded. Example will do more than the reaſonings of all the moraliſts ſince the foundation of the world; and from ſome ſtrange propenſity in our nature, it happens that we are always more readily inclined to follow what is called a bad than a good example.

It is well known, that when once public worſhip is neglected, religion languiſhes and decays, and with it all ſenſe of moral rectitude, except what the laws of our country and regard to ſelf intereſt may impoſe: how inſufficient *theſe* conſiderations are, a very ſmall acquaintance with the world, and knowledge of human nature, may teach us. If therefore a few hours attendance in the church, every ſeventh day, and a little outward decorum from people in ſuperior ſtations, tend (as it certainly will) to make the lower ranks more virtuous, ſober, and induſtrious, the time will be ſpent to good purpoſe, although it may require a little ſelf-denial. At any rate, as benevolence is ſtill conſpicuous among us, and as, (notwithſtanding the many liberal contributions for charitable purpoſes which reflect the higheſt honour on our country,) the funds of ſeveral inſtitutions are quite inadequate to the benevolent views of the managers, and there are many objects of compaſſion for which no proviſion is made, whatever tends to improve the ſources of relief is entitled to attention, I have therefore good hopes that my ſuggeſtion will at leaſt be taken into conſideration. Few are worſe qualified, either in point of learning or abilities, to write upon any ſubject whatever than I am; but my humble ſituation precludes all poſſibility of making my ſentiments known in any otherway; beſides, Sir, wiſdom is now become extremely fancy, and very fond of riches, and will, upon no account, take up her reſidence where they are wanting: it would therefore be madneſs in me to ſpeak my ſentiments, as I ſhould be known to be an ignorant fool, before I opened my mouth. But as even a fool may by chance light upon a good thought, if he can contrive to get it upon paper and laid before wiſer people, they may think of it, improve it, and ſet it in a better light. This is what I wiſh with regard to mine. I ſhould have no ſcruple to give my real ſignature did it not unfortunately happen, that all (particularly ladies) who know me, conſider me as a perfect blockhead, (and, to tell you a ſecret, they are not far wrong,) of courſe my name can recommend nothing.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant.

Edin. May 21ſt 1804. *A. B.*

NOTICE,

Notices *reſpecting ſome* Latin Proverbial Sentences.

To the Editor.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in your Magazine for April laſt, a letter ſigned *X*, in which the writer requeſts ſome of your correſpondents to inform him of the origin and meaning of certain Latin proverbial ſentences, which he quotes, I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to ſtate what, I truſt, will be ſatisfactory information concerning two of them. With regard to the other, "Qui capit, ille facit," I am totally ignorant; nor do I know that there is any Engliſh proverb correſponding exactly with it. "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat," is to be found among the works of Heſiod, who flouriſhed nearly about the time of Homer *. The other, which certainly ought to be written, "nos et," and not "et nos," among many other lines, was made by an Oxonian, as a taſk impoſed on him by his tutor for ſome irregularity. I have ſeen the original lines, and ſhall ſend them the firſt opportunity. *V.*

Two original Letters from Professor Mac-Laurin *to his Friend* Dr Johnston, *Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of* Glasgow, *giving an account of the Inſtitution of the Phyſical Society of* Edinburgh, *in* 1737—8.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,

I WAS moving my family out of town laſt week, and had not time to write you an account of what paſſed on Wedneſday. There met 21 in number; Lord Lauderdale, Aberdour, Clerk, Hope, St Clair, Sir John Clerk, Drs Clerk, Stevenſon, Pringle, Plummer, Porterfield, Boſwell, Alſton; Meſſrs Craw, Monro, Wallace, Gray, Short, Lynn, St Clair, and I. A plan that had been formed by ſome gentlemen was read, and, after ſome alterations, was approved. Lord Lauderdale was choſen to preſide at that time. It was agreed the number ſhould not exceed 42, at leaſt for ſome time. There were ſeveral named who had accepted, but were not preſent, as Lord Minto, Sir James Dalrymple, Mr Fullarton of Fullarton, Mr Scott of Scotſtarvet, Drs StClair, Rutherford, Simpſon, and Martin at St Andrews. There were ſome who had not been ſpoke to as yet, being at a diſtance, but had been named from the firſt; as Lord Advocate, Lord Elphingſton, Mr James Stirling, and ſome others I cannot juſt now recollect.

It was thought neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the number into ordinary, and extraordinary; the latter not to exceed 18 of the 42. The former are, in their turn, to give in a paper at the meetings of the ſociety, which are only to be monthly, September and October being excepted. The obligation returns only in about 2 years and a half. This was thought neceſſary, that they might always be ſure of having ſomething at each meeting. Lord Aberdour, Clerk, and

* We ſhall be obliged to this correſpondent to point out in what part of Heſiod this ſentiment occurs. *Edit.*

and ſome others of diſtinction, liſted as ordinary members, to encourage the deſign.

They expreſſed much ſatisfaction on my acquainting them you had accepted, and left it to your choice under which claſs you ſhould be; though it would be more agreeable and encouraging if you would be of thoſe that engage to furniſh ſomething in their turn. There are already 22 of this claſs; and they drew by lot what day each ſhould give in his paper. If you accept, it will not come to your turn till 1740; for the courſe of thoſe papers begins only in December next. Mr R. Simpſon declined accepting, for reaſons I do not fully comprehend: I made the beſt apology for him I could, by reading that paſſage in his letter where he excuſes himſelf. I was ſomewhat out of countenance, as he was one of thoſe I had propoſed, and I could not entirely juſtify his reaſons. I have no orders to deſire it, but I wiſh you could prevail on him before December, when the numbers are to be filled up.

That the meetings of the ſociety may be employed about thoſe things which relate to the deſign of their inſtitution, a council was choſen of 13 for the management. A preſident, two vice preſidents, two ſecretaries, and a treaſurer were choſen. In the election of thoſe, regard was had to ſuch as live in or near the town, for a conſiderable part of the year. One of the ſecretaries has, in his province, the general parts, geometry, aſtronomy, mechanics, opticks, &c. The other, chemiſtry, anatomy, botany, &c.; and what is of a more particular nature, Lord Aberdour was choſen preſident, Sir John Clark, and Dr Clark, vice preſidents, Dr Plummer and I, ſecretaries, Mr Lyne, treaſurer. The members pay a guinea annually for the expences, making experiments, &c.; but ſuch as reſide at a diſtance are to be exempted from payments. A new election is to be the firſt Tueſday of December annually.

Next meeting is to be the firſt Tueſday of June; I am to find ſome materials againſt that meeting. There is to be another meeting the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt, and another the firſt Tueſday of November, before the regular courſe of the papers begins. We ſhall be much obliged to any who will help us to any materials for theſe diets. If you would ſend me any thing to be communicated, with your name, or without it, as you pleaſe, ſhort or long, it will be acceptable.

Lord Hope has made the ſociety a preſent of a braſs quadrant, 3 foot radius, that coſt at leaſt 40 guineas when it was new. This is a good beginning, and there ſeems to be a good deal of ſpirit for this deſign at preſent; I hope it will continue and have good effects.

As all the gentlemen have a particular eſteem for you, if you would take the trouble to recommend any thing with relation to the plan; or if you knew any member you think proper to be aſſociated, there will be great regard ſhewn to it. I think I have mentioned to you what was moſt material. I propoſed to thoſe who firſt formed the plan, that my two colleagues, Mr J. Gregory, and Mr Stewart, ſhould be of the number, and their profeſſions ſeemed to require it; however, for reaſons I cannot deſcribe, this was delayed till December, though I urged it might be ſooner. I am, Dear Sir,

Your moſt obedient,
Moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed) COLIN MAC-LAURIN.

June 5th, 1737.

LETTER II.

Dear Sir,

IF I had not been much hurried, I would have ſent you ſome account of what has paſſed at the ſociety. I wrote

wrote to you that Dr Plummer gave us a paper on membrams in January, Dr Pringle on a ſpecific for the dyſentery in February. It was my turn in March. I gave two papers; the firſt was on the figure of the earth; when I ſhewed how to deduce the *ratio* of the diameter from obſervations accurately, and applied it to the Jamaica experiment, and the late menſuration of the Polar circle by the French. The ſecond was an account of a ſet of experiments I had made concerning the quality of the by which it rarifies flame; and a project for meaſuring the variations of this quality with a diary I had kept for a month. In April, Dr Stevenſon gave us a paper on animal heat, where he argued againſt its proceeding from attrition. I can only give you hints of theſe papers. In May, Dr Potterfield read us a caſe of the hydrophobia. Theſe were the papers that were given in regularly, according to lots that had been drawn laſt June. There were ſeveral papers beſides theſe; ſome mechanical, ſome relating to the antiquities of the country; ſome I gave that related to aſtronomy, and ſome giving an account of experiments that had been made, particularly to ſhew, that, in a cylindric level pipe, the water preſſes with very little force on the ſides of the pipe. It is Mr Craw's turn in June, who is one of the beſt acquainted with mechanics I have met with in this country. If my fluxions were out of my hands, I deſign to apply more cloſely to the buſineſs of the ſociety. May we not ſome day expect ſomething from you? I aſſure you it would be well received. I am,

With particular reſpect, Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
Moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed) COLIN MAC-LAURIN.

May 9th 1738.

A SURVEY *of the* BRITISH EMPIRE *in* EUROPE *at the* BEGINNING *of the* 19*th* CENTURY.

In a Series of Letters to a Friend. *(Continued from p. 336.)*

LETTER II.

My Dear JAMES,

IN my laſt, we took a view of the ſituation, the extent, and the climate of our country: let us now ſurvey its general appearance, aſcend its hills, viſit its lakes, and follow the windings of its rivers.

The Britiſh iſles afford all that beautiful variety which can be found in the moſt extenſive tracts of the globe. In ſome parts you ſee verdant plains extending as far as the eye can reach, watered with copious ſtreams, and covered with flocks and herds; while in others, you meet with the pleaſing viciſſitudes of gently riſing hills, and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interſperſed with meadows, cottages, villages, towns, and cities. Some tracts abound with proſpects of the more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, by a contraſt to ſo many beautiful and romantic ſcenes, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths. Such is the general face of the country, but we muſt be more particular.

In Norfolk and Eſſex, and ſome of the other ſouthern counties of England, not a ſingle hill of moderate height is to be ſeen; while in Wales, the North of England, and the highlands of Scotland, you behold mountains heaped on one another above the clouds; their ſummits covered with ſnow, their ſides embrowned with heath; their interſtices rendered unpaſſable bogs, or forming channels for a thouſand torrents, which in wet weather appear ſo many dreadful cataracts.

Table

Table of the height of the principal mountains in the Britiſh Iſles.

Name.	County.	Feet above the level of the ſea
Cadir Idris	Cardiganſhire	
Plenlimmon	ditto	
Snowdon	Caernarvonſhire	3568
Peak of	Derbyſhire	
Pendlehill	Lancaſhire	2640
Ingleborough	Yorkſhire	3987
Wharnſide	ditto	4050
Pennygant	ditto	3930
Helvellin	Weſtmoreland	3324
Crofsfell	ditto	3390
Bowfell	Cumberland	3430
Carroch	ditto	2265
Oreſdale Peak	ditto	2904
Saddle Back	ditto	3048
Grafmere	ditto	3141
Studdan	ditto	3270
Cheviot hills	Northumberland	
Scriffield	Kirkcudbrightſhire	2044
Hartfell	Dumfrieſsſhire	2582
Ettrick pin	Selkirkſhire	2209
Blackhouſe heights	ditto	2379
Windleſhaw-law	ditto	2295
Tinto	Lanarkſhire	2368
Paps of Jura	Iſle of Jura	2476
Ben Lomond	Stirlingſhire	3262
Farragon	Perthſhire	2584
Benlawers	ditto	4015
Benmore	ditto	3903
Schichallion	ditto	3564
Bengloe	ditto	3724
Bendeng	ditto	3550
Benchonzie	ditto	2922
Benverlick	ditto	3300
Benledi	ditto	3009
Benelach	ditto	2420
Klochnabane	Kincardinſhire	2370
Mountballoch	ditto	3465
Scarfough	Inverneſsſhire	3412
Bennevis	ditto	4370
Cairngoram	ditto	4060
Mealfourvouny	ditto	3060
Benuaish	Roſsſhire	3720
Mourne	Down	
Iveagh	ditto	
Slieu Denard		3000
Crow Patrick	Mayo	
Nephim	ditto	
Phelem-dhe-Medina	Tipperary	
Mangerton	Kerry	
Reeky	ditto	

About

About moſt of theſe there is little elſe remarkable. I ſhall only notice ſome other particulars concerning two or three. Snowdon, at its ſummit, riſes to a mere point, from which may be ſeen part of Ireland and Scotland; Cumberland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire; all the north of Wales; the Iriſh and Britiſh ſeas, the iſle of Man, the iſle of Guernſey, &c. forming, on the whole, one of the moſt extenſive views in the kingdom.

Ben-Lomond, in Stirlingſhire, ſtretches along the eaſt ſide of Loch-Lomond, a lake which we ſhall ſhortly deſcribe; and its baſe extends ſo far into the country, that its aſcent, though ſteep, is computed to be about ſix miles. It likewiſe furniſhes a moſt noble proſpect, which is well deſcribed in the following little poem:

The ſetting ſun, with parting ray uprear'd,
Ben-Lomond laſt of all our mountains gilds.
Day, as averſe to leave the pleaſing ſcene,
Slowly retires far north; nor quite forſakes,
But ſoon returns, more bright and fair, to glad,
With morning beams, his lofty pathleſs top;
Whence opes a proſpect wide, of vaſt extent,
Of hills and dales; of friths and winding ſhores:
Beneath, the lake itſelf in part conceal'd;
The Clyde with crowded ſails and ſtreamers gay;
Eaſtward, the mazy Forth, meand'ring flow,
For largeſt fleets, a deep and ſafe retreat,
Rich with the treaſures of remoteſt climes;
Edina's lofty towers; the eaſtern coaſt
Far as the Cheviot Fells; the weſtern iſles
Of Bute and Arran; Ailſa's conic rock;
Old Rothſay's royal towers in ruin laid;
Hibernia's verdant hills and fertile plains;
The rival heights of great Plinlimmon's too,
In diſtant Wales; though Skiddaw, Cumbria's coaſt,
Beyond the Solway Frith, unnotic'd ſtands,
While hills on hills ſtill higher riſe behind.

So much for Ben-Lomond. Along the ſhore of the Murray Frith we meet with various hills of looſe ſand, which being eaſily put in motion by the wind, has overwhelmed a great part of the adjacent plains; ſo that an eſtate, which was rented a century ago at L. 300 per annum, is now a waſte of ſand, with here and there the top branch of a tree, or a chimney head, appearing above it.

The vaſt piles of mountains in Roſsſhire, it is ſaid, are entirely compoſed of white marble, ſo ſmooth and gloſſy as to appear enormous maſſes of ice.

Let us now, my friend, paſs into the weſtern iſles. The proſpect from the Paps of Jura is altogether enchanting. The iſle of Jura itſelf and Ila appear extended like a map under your feet; beyond that you ſee the north of Ireland, with two other iſlands to the eaſt; Kintyre, Arran, and the Firth of Clyde bounded by Ayrſhire; to the north-eaſt a vaſt tract of country is viſible, as far as Ben-Lomond, and likewiſe the ſmall iſland Scarba. To the weſt, Collonſay, Tirey, Orronſay, and Coll, preſent themſelves to your view.

The iſle of Staffa, another of the Hebrides, may at preſent properly enough come under our view. The whole of this iſland, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth,

is supported by baſaltic columns, above fifty feet high, having for their baſis the rude ſolid rock, forming one of the moſt majeſtic appearances that can well be imagined. In it you meet with the moſt remarkable ſubterraneous manſion perhaps in the world. The mind, ſays Sir Joſeph Banks, can ſcarcely form an idea more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottom of thoſe which have been broken off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow ſtalagmitic matter has exuded, which ſerves to define the angles preciſely, and, at the ſame time, to vary the colour with a great deal of elegance; and, to render it ſtill more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; and the air within, being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholeſome. The following are the dimenſions of this very remarkable cave:

	Feet	In.
Length of the cave from the arch without, - -	371	6
——— from the pitch of the arch, -	250	
Breadth of the cave at the mouth, - - -	53	7
——— at the farther end, - -	20	
Height of the arch at the mouth, - - -	117	6
——— end,	72	
Height of an outſide pillar,	39	
——— a pillar at the north-weſt corner, -	54	
Depth of water at the mouth,	18	
——— bottom,	9	

Such is the cave of Staffa. Before leaving our mountains, I ſhall only notice, that ſome have calculated, that one fifth of England is hilly, while four fifths are low country; and that ſomewhat more than two thirds of Scotland are mountainous; but this muſt be the calculation of an Engliſhman: for certainly there is more than one fifth of England mountainous; certainly there is more than one third of Scotland low country; otherwiſe what was intended for the honour of our ſouthern neighbours, but for our diſgrace, will actually turn out for our glory, and their ignominy; the comparative extent of our agriculture, in this caſe, as we ſhall afterwards ſee, being much greater than theirs.

But we muſt now turn to another part of the ſubject. I have already mentioned all the names which the ſurrounding ocean aſſumes with us, except where it divides Ireland from Great Britain, when we call it the Iriſh Sea. By means of our inſular ſituation, we have many excellent bays and harbours, and are admirably ſituated for fiſhing and commerce. Indeed in Scotland there is no ſpot above forty miles from the ſhore; but in England and Ireland the diſtance is frequently greater.

The ſpring water in the Britiſh Iſles is very plentiful, and in general excellent.

Mineral waters are alſo very plentiful, and are much uſed both in drinking and bathing. Thoſe moſt reſorted to in England, are Bath, Briſtol, Epſom, Tunbridge, Buxton, Harrowgate, and Scarborough: thoſe moſt celebrated in Scotland, are Moffat, Edinburgh, Peterhead, &c.

We have ſome ſprings with very remarkable properties. Some have a flux and reflux along with the tides, and others contrary to them: ſome ſprings run moſt in dry weather; others have a petrifying quality; and others again take fire on the application of a candle.

The country itſelf is well watered with numerous lakes and rivers; and ſuch is the pictureſque beauty and grandeur of many of them; ſuch the fine ſcenery by which they are ſurrounded, that neither the happieſt ſtrokes

ſtrokes of the pencil, nor the warmeſt enthuſiaſm of the poet, is able to convey a full idea of the charming proſpect they afford.

At the head of our rivers ſtands the Thames. It riſes near Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire; but in ſummer its head is ſo dry as to appear nothing but a large dell, interſperſed with weeds and ſtones. After viſiting various places, and receiving a number of tributary ſtreams, it approaches Oxford; in whoſe Academic groves, it has been often invoked under the name of Iſis. At length it comes to the metropolis; and dividing it into two parts, at laſt falls into the Britiſh Sea at the Nore. Formerly the tide flowed as far as Richmond, which, following the windings of the river, is ſeventy miles from the ſea; but now it is ſaid not to flow quite ſo high. The Thames is navigable from the ſea about two hundred miles; but the laſt half of theſe, in ſummer at leaſt, is very expenſive by the locks, on account of the numerous flats. The water is eſteemed extremely wholeſome, and is much uſed in long voyages, during which it works itſelf perfectly fine.

Next comes the Severn, which is the moſt rapid river in England. It riſes from Plynlimmon in Wales; and, after a long and winding courſe through different counties, diſcharges itſelf into Briſtol Channel.

The Trent riſes in Staffordſhire; and, after having run about two hundred miles, and being joined by the Oufe, and other rivers, forms that large collection of water called the Humber, and ſoon after falls into the Britiſh Sea, to the ſouth-eaſt of Hull.

Let us now paſs into Weſtmoreland and view her Lakes, which of late have attracted ſo much attention. Ullſwater, the firſt which we ſhall notice, is about nine miles long, with numerous windings, and its greateſt breadth about a mile. From the ſummit of Dunmallet, a beautiful hill at the eaſt end, the Lake opens under your feet, clear and ſmooth as a mirror. The bold winding mountains, the pyramidal cliffs, the bulging, broken, rugged rocks, the hanging woods, and the roaring cataracts; the cultivated ſpots waving upward in beautiful ſlopes, interſected by hedges, decorated with trees, manſions, and cottages, form the more ſtriking parts of this admirable picture. The navigators of Ullſwater find much amuſement in diſcharging guns from particular ſtations. The report is reverberated from cliff to cliff, promontory, cavern, and hill, with every variety of ſound; now dying on the ear, and again returning like peals of thunder; again it dies, and again is echoed from the mountains behind; and, in this manner, the report of every diſcharge is heard no leſs than ſeven times; ſometimes from the right, ſometimes from the left; ſometimes from before, ſometimes from behind, and ſometimes from both quarters, while, at each interval, the ſound of diſtant waterfalls delight the ear.

From Ullſwater we come to Windermere, the largeſt of all theſe lakes; being about ten miles long, and from one to two broad. Standing on one of the hills, which form its eaſtern boundary, you look down upon a noble winding valley, about twelve miles long, every where incloſed with grounds, which run in a bold and various manner; in ſome places forming abrupt, wild, uncultivated mountains; in others breaking into craggy, pointed, irregular rocks; here, riſing into hills covered with the nobleſt woods, which are again beautifully reflected by the lake; there formed into incloſures, adorned in the ſweeteſt manner with every object that can give variety to art, or elegance to nature; trees, woods, villages, houſes, farms, ſcattered with picturеſque confuſion, and forming one of the moſt romantic landſcapes that nature can exhibit.

This

This beautiful valley incloſes a lake, which ſpreads forth to the right and left in one vaſt, but irregular expanſe of water. A more noble object can hardly be imagined. Its immediate ſhore is traced in every variety of line that fancy can imagine; ſometimes contracting the lake into the appearance of a noble winding river; at others, retiring from it, and opening into large bays, as if for navies to anchor in; promontories, ſpread with woods, or ſcattered with trees and incloſures; rocky points, breaking the ſhore, and hanging their heads in a tremendous manner over the water. But what finiſhes the ſcene with an elegance too delicious to be imagined, this beautiful ſheet of water is dotted with no leſs than ten iſlands, all of the moſt bewitching beauty. The largeſt riſes from the water with the moſt picturesque inequalities of ſurface; high land in one place, low in another; clumps of trees in this ſpot, ſcattered ones in that, adorned by a farm houſe on the water's edge. Some of the other iſlets riſe from the lake like little hills of wood: ſome only ſcattered with trees, and others covered with graſs of the fineſt verdure.

Such is the Lake of Windermere, which, as well as Ullſwater, has had its particular admirers; but the palm is generally given to Keſwick in Cumberland, about fifteen or eighteen miles to the north-eaſt. The whole extent of this Lake is about three miles from north to ſouth; the form is irregular; and its greateſt breadth does not exceed a mile and a half: but inſtead of taking our ſeat on ſome neighbouring hill, we ſhall ſurvey it from a boat. The view on every ſide you ſee is very different; here all the variety of Alpine ſcenery is exhibited; the horror of precipices, broken crags, overhanging rocks, and inſulated pyramidal hills, in contraſt with others, whoſe ſmooth and verdant ſides, riſing to immenſe heights, at once pleaſe and ſurpriſe the eye.

The two extremities of the lake afford ſweet diſcordant proſpects; the ſouthern is a compoſition of all that is horrible; an immenſe chaſm opens, whoſe entrance is divided by a rude conic fell; beyond, a ſeries of broken mountainous crags, frequently covered with ſnow, riſing one above another, overſhadow the dark winding deep of Borrowdale. But the oppoſite view is in all reſpects a ſtrong and beautiful contraſt. Skiddaw ſhews its vaſt baſe, and, bounding all that part of the valley, gently riſes to a height that ſinks the neighbouring hills; opens a pleaſing front, ſmooth and verdant, ſmiling over the country like a gentle generous lord, while the fells of Borrowdale frown like a hardened tyrant. Near the middle of the ſcene, the environs appear to the navigator of the lake to the greateſt advantage: for on every ſide mountains cloſe the proſpect, and form an amphitheatre almoſt matchleſs. The iſles which decorate this lake are finely diſpoſed and very diſtinct. The largeſt is about five acres.

So much for the permanent beauties of this aſtoniſhing ſcene. Were I not afraid of being tireſome, I would dwell as long on its varying beauties. In ſailing round the lake, I would anchor in every bay, and land you on every promontory and iſland; I would point out the perpetual change of proſpect: the woods, rocks, and mountains, by turns, vaniſhing, or riſing into view; now hanging over our heads, as if to cruſh us in pieces, and now, by a change of ſituation, aſſuming ſome new romantic ſhape. I would carry you to the top of a cliff, from which, if you dare approach the ridge, a new ſcene of aſtoniſhment preſents itſelf; where the valley, lake, and iſlands, ſeem lying at your feet; where this expanſe of water appears diminiſhed to a pool, amidſt the vaſt immeaſurable objects

which

which ſurround it: for here the ſummits of more diſtant hills appear beyond thoſe you had already ſeen, and riſing behind each other in ſucceſſive ranges, and groups of craggy and broken ſteeps, form an immenſe and awful picture. I would likewiſe remark the contraſt of light and ſhade produced by the morning and evening ſun; the one gilding the weſtern, the other the eaſtern ſide of the vaſt amphitheatre, while the ſhadow of the mountains buries the oppoſite part in a deep gloom. I would, at the ſame time, obſerve the varieties of colour produced on the lake, the fields, the corn, the graſs, the trees, &c. I would next take a walk by a ſtill moonlight; the diſtant waterfalls are heard in all their variety of ſound, and theſe enchanting dales open a ſcene of ſuch delicate beauty, repoſe, and ſolemnity, as exceeds all deſcription. In calm weather, the lake is a perfect mirror, and the landſcape in all its beauty, iſlands, fields, woods, rocks, and mountains, are reflected by its ſurface; but in ſtormy weather, when the winds are high, they roar among the cliffs and caverns like peals of thunder; the clouds too in vaſt bodies ſweep along the hills, while the lake joins the tumult and toſſes like the ſea. I ſhall only add, that in winter the whole ſcene is often more awfully grand than even in ſummer. The ſummits and ſides of the mountains, clad with ſnow, the icicles hanging from the cliffs, and the cryſtal pavement of the lake, all theſe glittering in the ſun, fill the eye with ſuch an aſſemblage of natural magnificence as beggars all deſcription.

Such are ſome of the Engliſh lakes. There are ten or twelve more in Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, but theſe are the moſt remarkable. I hoped now to have entered Scotland with you, but for the preſent we muſt keep ſhort. I truſt, however, we ſhall ſoon be able to proſecute our tour*. Meanwhile I remain, my dear friend,

Yours, &c.

June 9, 1804. *W. B.*

Inquiry *reſpecting* Books *proper for* Children.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of your correſpondents, who will take the trouble to communicate, through your magazine, a *catalogue raiſonne* of the books proper for children, from the commencement of their learning to read, till they arrive at the age of 9 or 10 years.

Within theſe few years, Mrs Barbauld, Mrs Trimmer, Mrs Wakefield, Miſs Edgeworth, and ſeveral other ladies, have laudably and ſucceſsfully ſubſtituted books proper and uſeful for children, in the room of ſuch as formerly were either unintelligible or prejudicial. What I wiſh, and what, I think, would be extremely uſeful and acceptable, is a liſt of the beſt books for children, arranged according to the order in which they ought to be read, accompanied with a notice of the ſubjects on which they treat, and the manner in which they are executed. In every department of literature and ſcience, ſuch a catalogue would be uſeful; but perhaps it is more neceſſary for children's books, as you meet

* Aikin, Encyclopedia Britannica, Pennant, Waddington, Kincaid, Scotland delineated, Statiſtical Account of Scotland, Farmer's Magazine, Campbell, Aitchiſon, Guthrie, Weſt, Young, Dr Brown.

meet with few booksellers, who know either thofe which are moft proper for the different ftages, or the beft executed; and, as in moft books of this nature, no notice is taken of other works, written for the fame purpofe. Some method alfo fhould be adopted to introduce the beft books into childrens' fchools; fince in moft of them, efpecially in this part of the kingdom, the books of Mrs Barbauld, Mrs Trimmer, &c. are very little known. Indeed, I believe, the ufe of thefe books is in general confined to private families.

Edinburgh, June 5, 1804. X.

On Industry.

POPULATION is juftly efteemed the wealth of a ftate; but in making this aflertion feveral circumftances muft be attended to. There muft not only be fufficient fuftenance, but fufficient employment for the inhabitants. Experience has found, that an idle population is the greateft misfortune that can befal a ftate; and that, on the contrary, an active and well-inclined population, is the true wealth of a nation: nay, this is a more precious treafure than mines of gold and filver. In countries where the latter are procured in abundance, the inhabitants have no motives to impel them to induftry, becaufe the neceffaries, and even the luxuries, of life may be purchafed with money. In countries too, where the foil produces the fruits of the earth without cultivation, the inhabitants have no motive to induftry; and inactivity foon produces effeminacy. If we turn our eye to the fertile plains of Afia, we fhall find this to be the cafe; and it is known what an eafy prey they fell to the Romans, on account of the effeminacy of the inhabitants.

In countries which do not enjoy the advantages which have been juft now mentioned, a fpirit of induftry is neceffary. Where men are not inclined to labour in a lawful manner, crimes neceffarily arife; and, accordingly, to habits of inactivity may be traced the moft of thefe crimes which are fo hurtful to fociety. I formerly obferved, in the Eflay on Punifhments, in the laft number of your Magazine, that, in former ages, a great number of the inhabitants of this iſland were robbers, or beggars, for want of fufficient employment. This then will certainly prove the truth of what is above ſtated, that an idle population is the ruin of a ſtate. It is doubtleſs owing to the invention of thofe arts and manufactures, which now furnifh employment to the laborious part of the inhabitants of this iſland, that Britain is indebted for her prefent flourifhing condition; it is therefore the duty of fuch as are inveſted with authority, to encourage a fpirit of induſtry; and this certainly cannot be more effectually obtained, than by taking care of the education of children; and more efpecially of thofe of the lower ranks. It is a duty incumbent on thofe who have experienced the benefits of a liberal education themſelves, to impart, as far as poſſible, theſe advantages to others, efpecially to thofe whofe circumſtances in life do not permit them to attend to the cultivation of their minds. It is certainly owing to that knowledge, which has been diffuſed among all ranks by means of the preſs, that the inhabitants of this iſland differ ſo remarkably from other nations. How few are the crimes which are here committed, in compariſon of thoſe which take place in other countries! and theſe, it has been obſerved, have been in general committed by thoſe, whoſe education and morals have not

been

been ſufficiently attended to while young.

Parents therefore, who do not perform their duty to their children, ſhould certainly be called to account. The moſt celebrated nations of antiquity paid particular attention to the education of their youth: hence ſo many inſtances of patriotiſm among the ancient Romans, and the flouriſhing ſtate of their Commonwealth; and it was after the morals of the people were corrupted, by the admiſſion of perſons of every deſcription into their public aſſemblies, that Rome began to decline. Every ſtateſman therefore, who has the good of his country in view, will make it his buſineſs to promote, by all means, the inſtruction of the lower ranks. Among the ancient Perſians and Lacedemonians, the children were educated at the expence of the ſtate; by which they thought they would render their youth good citizens. This method of education has certainly great advantages; but, at the ſame time, it tends to weaken parental authority, and to diminiſh that concern which every parent ſhould take for his children. Parents therefore, ſhould be provided with the means of educating their children, and then we ſhould not ſee ſuch numbers of idle children, as one of your correſpondents has obſerved, running about to the diſgrace of civilized ſociety.

Among the Chineſe, parents are made accountable for the actions of their children; and this is carried ſo far, that, if I recollect right, a father is put to death if his ſon commits any atrocious crime. Now this is certainly carrying the matter too far, eſpecially if the children be arrived at years of diſcretion; yet parents might be rendered accountable, in ſome meaſure, for their behaviour while young.

Let us draw the contraſt between the ſituation of this iſland in former times, and what it now preſents to our view. How few are the executions, which take place on account of crimes, even in years of ſcarcity, compared with thoſe which took place a few centuries ago! Though great numbers were annually put to death, yet continual complaints were made of the numbers of thoſe who were ſuffered to go unpuniſhed; and, if this were the caſe in years of plenty, how much greater would be the number in years of ſcarcity? Accordingly we find, that the ſituation of the inhabitants in ſuch years was intolerable. The greateſt number of the lower ranks were reduced to the ſituation of beggars; and others aſſociated together for the purpoſe of robbery. The farmer was not ſafe from their depredations; nor even the humble cottager, who was ſuppoſed to have any means of living comfortably. Nay, it is even ſtated, that thoſe only were ſafe from their depredations who lived in the neighbourhood of large towns. Let us now conſider the happy change which has taken place. Even during the late ſcarcity, how different was the conduct of the lower ranks from what it was in the period already already alluded to.

This is certainly owing to the ſpirit of induſtry which has pervaded all ranks, and which it is therefore the duty of all perſons to encourage. It is a duty which we owe to the riſing generation, and which belongs in a particular manner to thoſe who are inveſted with civil authority. *F.*

Inquiry *concerning the* "Diversions *of* Purley."

To the Editor.

SIR,

THERE are, I presume, few of your literary readers, who are ignorant of the diversions of Purley, by the learned and ingenious Horne Tooke; or who are uninterested about the continuance of that work. I heard lately, from authority, which appeared to me such as I might trust, that a second volume was already in the press, and that the third and last volume was in a state of great forwardness. I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents, who may have access to know, to state, whether the information I received be correct in all, or in any of its parts.

Two or three years since, it was said, that a specimen of a dictionary of the English Language, on the principles of the Diversions of Purley, was to form one, or a part of one, of the subsequent volumes. On this point also, I suppose, I shall be joined by many of your readers, in requesting information. I have heard it hinted, that the great rise on paper, &c. since the first vol. of the second edition of the Diversions of Purley was printed, might prevent Mr Tooke from completing the work, as he had promised to give the remainder for what he received for the first volume. Surely some eminent literary men, or patrons of learning, should step forward, and secure Mr Tooke, at least from losing, by completing his work.

T.

On the Origin *of* Negro Slavery.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE motion which was lately made by Mr Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, for the abolition of the slave trade, having directed my thoughts and investigation to the origin of that nefarious traffic, I found more uncertainty respecting the date of its commencement, and the circumstances wich first gave rise to it, than I expected to have met with on a subject comparatively so recent, and which must have excited considerable attention. The venerable and benevolent Las Casas, Bishop of Chiappa, by most authors, is said to have first introduced the practice of bringing slaves from Africa into South America, in order to relieve his favourite Indians. But I was glad to learn, from a work, the title of which I do not at present recollect, but which was published very lately, and which appeared to have derived its information from the best authorities and sources; I was glad, I say, to learn, that this charge, so inconsistent with the general character of the humane Bishop, was unfounded; though, if I mistake not, no other beginner of the Slave Trade was poiated out in the work I allude to; I shall therefore request some of your readers, either to refer me to authentic information on this point, or to give it through your magazine. As I have mentioned Las Casas, may I also enquire, whether the very curious controversy which was carried on between him and some other Spanish Bishops, respecting the treatment which the Americans received from the Spaniards, was ever translated into English?

L.

Inquiry *concerning* Elementary Scientific Works.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Know of no other mode, than that which your Magazine offers, of gaining the information I need, at the ſame time I am ſenſible that I am about to requeſt, what few, perhaps, who are able, will think it worth their trouble to grant. I wiſh for a liſt of thoſe books, (and if a ſhort character be added ſo much the better,) which give a popular and plain, but at the ſame time a correct and ſcientific view of Botany, Mineralogy, Natural Hiſtory, as diſtinct from the two former, Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry. Such a liſt will probably oblige and aſſiſt many of your readers, and none more than

A. Z.

Extracts *from the* Diary *of* Mr Lamont, Factor *on the* Estate *of* Lundie, *in the* County *of* Fife.

From a tranſcript of the Original MS. in the poſſeſſion of J. C. Durham, Eſq. of Largo.

1649. THIS ſummer all ſort of graine in this kingdome was exceeding dire, the wheatt at 17lb. the boll, the peaſe at 16lb. the oatts at 12lb. the beare at 14lb. the bolle, the wheat peaſe that came over ſea at 18lb. the bolle. This was the ordinarie price in the ſhyre of Fife, but at a greater reatt at Leith, Edenbroughe, and elſewhere.

——. This ſummer there was verie many witches taken and brunt, in ſeverall parts of this kingdom. As in Lothian and in Fyfe, viz. in Enderkeything, Aberdoure, Bruntellande, Deyſert, Dumfermling.

1650. *Jan.* 13. Robert Maitlande, the lurd of Lundie, in Fife, meadde his repentance (in his own ſeatte) for having hand in the leate engagement againſt Englande; Mr Jas. Magil, miniſter of Largo, did receave him, and preſentlie after the covenant being reade, he did ſweare the ſame, and in the afternoone did ſubſcribe it before the ſeſſion, the day before he did ſubſcribe the peaper emitted by the Gener. Aſſemb. 1649.

——. *June* 23. The king's majeſtie, viz. Charles the 2. came from Hollande to this kingdom. The commiſſioners before ſpoken of came with him, as alſo ſeveral nobelmen that were in Hollande ſince the engagement, as Duke Bukingam, Duke Hamiltone, Earle of Laderdale, E. of Dumfermling, with ſeveral others. His majeſtie before his coming to this kingdome, yeilded to the deſyrs of the aforeſaid commiſſioners, and at his comeing he did ſubſcribe the nationall covenant, and the mutuall league and covenant betwixt the three kingdoms. Upon the 1. of July he came to Dundie, where the keyes of ther ports werre delivered to his maj. being made of ſilver; he ſtayed ther two dayes, and was very courteouſly entertained. The 4. of July he came to St Andrews, and ther in like manner, he receaved the keyes of ther ports mead of ſilver. At the port, Mr Andro Hynniman, miniſter there, had a ſpeech to him in Engliſh. After he comeing forward to the new colledge, Mr Samuell Rutherfoorde had a ſpeech to him in Latine, running mutch upon what was the

the dewtie of Kings. The tyme he ſtayed ther he lodged att umquhil Heugh Scrimgeour's houſe, nire the abey. On the morrow after Mr Robert Blaire did preach before him, his text was pſal. xx. ver. 1 & 2. The 6 July, leaving St Andrews he came to Cowper, where he gat ſome deſert to his four horſes. The place where he ſatte down to eate was the tolboothe. The towne had appointed Mr Andro Anderſon, ſcholemeaſter for the tyme, to give him a muſicke ſonge or two whylle he was att tabell. Mr David Douglaſſe had a ſpeach to him att his entrie to the towne. After this he went to Falkſande att night. All this tyme, the moſt part of the gentelmen of the ſhyre did goe alonge with him. The tyme that he abode at Falkſande he went downe one day, and dyned at the E. of Weymes's houſe, and another at Letly with the E. of Rothes; from Falkſande he went to St Johnſtone, from St Johnſtone to Dumfermling, from thence to Sterling, from Sterling he went to ſie the armie that lay neare Edenborough and Leith, where he was welcomed by a very joyfull declamation of the whole armie, as alſo by ſeverall ſhots both great and ſmall. From thence he came back to Dumfermling the 2d Auguſt, (where he ſubſcribed a declaration,) from thence on the 16 Aug. to St Johnſtone. The 3d Oct. he went from St Johnſt. to Angus, being enticed by the malignants to joyne with them, (wha about this tyme begaune to ſtirre,) but on the 6th of Oct. he returned again to St Johnſt. and was ſorry for his eſcape. He was crowned at Scone, (nire St Johnſt.) Jan. 1651. From St Johnſt. he came to Falkſande. Jan. 22. 1651. After he had ſtayed ſome days he returned to St Johnſt.

1650. *June.* A diſeaſe commoulie called the Iriſh Aygo, which was a terrible ſore paine of the head, ſome ſaying that ther head did open; the ordinary remedie was the hard tying up of the head; a diſeaſe not before this yeare known to the inhabitants of the kingdome. In the end of this month it was riffe in the parishes of Sconie and Largo, and other parts adjacent.

1650. *Oct.* They begune to fortifie Bruntelland: for this purpoſe, upon every 100l. rent in Fyfe, ther was was layd 13s 4d. alſo every pariſh was ordained to ſend a man to work at the fortification, or elſe to ſend 18l. Scots.

1651. 13. *Feb.* The king came to Weyms and lodged ther all night; the 14. he came alonge the coaſt, by Levin, Largo, Elie, and lodged at the laird of Kniller's houſe all night; the 15. and 16. being Saturday and Sunday, he ſtayed with the E. of Crawfoord at Struthers; the 17. he went to St Johnſton, &c. Whylle the king's maj. lodged at the palace of Weyms the lairds of Auchmoutie and Kincraigie were both knighted. As he came alonge the coaſt, he knighted Coll. Scot in Levin's ſands, upon the head of his owne regt. of horſe.

——. *May.* A voluntarie contribution through the whole kingdome, appointed for the uſe of the armie, ſo that none were exemed, neither miniſters nor others, (which was done in the preſb. of St Andrews, about the mideſt of June;) Largo pariſh gave betwixt 5 and 600 marks, Newburne 200 marks.

1652. *Mar.* 29. being Monday, ther was ane eccliptc of the ſun, (which was ſeine in our horiſon) betwixt 8 and 10 a cloake in the morning, ther was ane manifeſt darkneſs for the ſpace of ſome moments, the whoile body of the ſun did appear to be as it had been covered with the moon, onlie there was a circell about the ſun that appeared ſomewhat cleare, without any light; at that time ther did a ſtar appear in the firmament, nire to the place of the eccliptc, the

part

pairt of the ſun neareſt the eaſt was laſt in covering, and the part of the ſun neareſt the weſt was firſt ſeen; at this time manie peopell were mutch afraied at the ſtrangeneſſe of the ſight; the dowes in ſeveral places fled away from the dowcats, the crawes from the tries, the birds to the hedges. Some old men ſaid that this eccliplſe reſembled very mutch the black Saturday, Feb. 15, 1599.

1652. This yeare they beganne to cut downe the corne every where in Fyfe very early, for before Lammis the two pairt of the praſe were cut downe, alſo mutch beare and oatts, the greateſt pairt of all the cornes in Fyfe were brought in againſt the end of Auguſt.

1654. *May.* Ther was a paper emitted by the Protector and his Counſell for erecting Courts Baron in Scotland, to be holden every thrie weicks, which court ſould have power, order, and juriſdiction of all contracts, debts, promiſes, and treſpaſſes whatſoever, ariſing within ther own precincts and bounds, provided that the matter in demande exceede not the value of fourty L. Sterling.

——. *May* 25. Generall Leſlie, Earle of Levin, (who was taken at Worceſter) came to Balgoney in Fyfe, having his perſon relaſeed, his ſequeſtration taken of, and frie of any pecuniall fyne, this was done by the meanes of the Queene of Sweddan.

1660. *Dec.* 21. being Fryday, the marquis of Argyle was committed priſoner to the caſtell of Edinbroughe, and the laird of Swintoune in the Mers, to the tolbuith of Edinbroughe: they both came doune priſoners from London by ſea; they were attended by divers hundreds of perſons of the toune gaird of Edinbroughe, from the Leith to their ſeverall wards. Swintowne came up the ſtreet all the way his head uncovered; (this was he who was ſo intimeate with the leatte protector O. Cromwell, and turned a quaker after his maj. arrivall at London, May 29, 1660.) Many thouſands did gaze and exclaim againſt them as they came up the ſtreet, calling them traytors, and ſuch like.

A maſon 10d. and his workmen 9d. and their meat in the houſe.

1662. *April* 8. The biſhops created at London in the end of the laſt yeire came from thence to Edinbroughe, and entered the citie with great pompe; viz. Mr James Sharpe, m. of Craill, archbiſhop of St Andrews; Mr Andrew Fairfull, m. of Dunce, archbiſhop of Glaſgowe; Mr —— Hamiltone, biſhope of ——; and Doctor Lighton, formerly primat of Edinbroughe colledge, biſhop of ——. As for Mr Sharpe, he came to Fiffe April 15. and dyned that day at Abotſaa, Sir Andrew Ramſay's, formerly provoſt of Edinbroughe, his houſe, and that night came to Leſly, being attended by divers both of the nobilitie and gentrie; the next day being Weddenſday the 16th of April, he went to St Andrews from Leſly, attended from the E. of Rothes, his houſe, with about 60 horſe, bot by the way, divers perſons and corporations, (being written for in particular by the ſaid E. of Rothes a day or two before,) mett him, ſome at one place, ſome at another, viz. ſome from Falkland, Achermughtie, Cuper, Craill, and about 120 horſemen from St Andrews, and elſewhere, ſo that ther were eſtimat to be about 7 or 8 hundred horſe. The nobilitie ther, were E. of Rothes, E. of Kelly, Earle of Leven, the Lord Newwarke. Of gentrie, Ardroſſe, Lundy, Rives, Dury, Skeddoway, Doctor Mairtin of Strandry, and divers others. All the way the ſaid archbiſhope rod thus, viz. betwixt two nobelmen, namely, Rothes on his right, and Kelly on his left hand. No miniſters were preſent ther, ſafe Mr William Barclay, formerly depoſed out of Fawkland, and Mr Walter Comry, miniſter of St Leonard's colledge,

that

that came foorth with the bithope, his fonne, out of St Andrews, to meet his father, (he dwells in the abbay in Mr George Weyms houfe, that formerly belonged to B. Spotfwoode, archb. of St Andrews;) that night ther fupped with the faid B. the E. of Rothes, Kelly, Newwarke, Ardroffe, Lundy, Strandry, and divers others, and divers of thir dined with him the nixt day. As for Rothes and Ardroffe, the lodged with him all night. On the Sabbath, after he preached in the towne church in the forenoone, and a velvet cufhon in the pulpit before him; his text 1 Cor. 2. 2. "For I determined to know nothing among you, fave Jefus Chrift, and him crucified." His fermon did not run mutch on the words, but in a difcourfe of vindicating himfelfe, and of preffing of Epifcopacie and the utilitie of it, fhewing fince it was wanting, that ther hath been nothing bot trowbels and diiturbancies both in church and ftate.

April 30. 1662. He tooke journey for Edinbroughe, being accompanied with about 50 horfe, moft of them of the citie of St Andrews, and in his way he gave the ladys of Lundy a vifit at Lundy; he came in only with 5 or 6 horfe and himfelfe, ftaid a fhort whille, took a drinke, bot did not dyne, and was gone againe, &c. &c.

1662. *Oct.* 14. The firft diocefian affembly that we had fince thir late trowbels mett at St Andrews, where the archbithop, Mr James Scharpe, did preach; his text was ———. Sermon being ended, they mett, when the faid archbifhope was moderator, and he did charge Mr George Ogilvie, m. of Pitmogo, formerly a rigid proteiter, to be his clerke of the faid judicatory: after that the roll was called, and the perfons both prefent and abfent were marked accordingly. About this tyme ther was an order emitted by his maj. fecret counfell, difcharging all miniiters admitted or tranfported fince Aug. 1649, or thereby, that wold fubmitt to the prefent epifcopall government, both as officio and beneficio, and withal, to remove out off the prefbetries where formerly they had ther refidence till further orders. His fermon was very loyall, and told that his judgement was that epifcopacy was *juris divini*, and no bifhop no king. The firft word he fpake after he was moderator, was, "I am that I am, by the grace of God, and the bountie of his majeitie." When the roll was calling, he defyred the clerke to marke exactlie the abfents that be to the counfell at Edinbroughe. He difcharged the leeture before fermon, and eftablifhed the public reading of the fcripture againe in the church till the miniiter fhould enter; the beleife att baptifme was againe appointed to be faid, and Glory to the Father to be fung. He appointed Mr Andro Hinnyman to be moderator of prefbetrie, (bot they were no more to be called a prefbetrie, bot Brethren of the precinct;) Mr Alex. Balfoure for Couper prefb. Mr George Ogilvie, formerly mentioned for Kirkaldie, Mr Walter Bruce, for Dunfermling; Mr Andrew Affleck, for Dundie, till the next meeting, which was appointed to be on the — of — 1663. As for kirk-feffions, he commanded the miniiter of the place to name 4 or 5 men whom he thought fitteft for that employment, bot to be fparing of cenfure, till they firft acquainted him therewith. All that were prefent at this meiting of the prefbetrie of St Andrews, were only about 5 or 6; 8 or fo abfent of Couper prefbetrie; divers miniiters out of Angus were prefent.

Extracts.

Account *of the* Sybarites ; *translated from* Athenæus.

WHAT neceſſity is there to mention the Sybarites, who firſt introduced the cuſtom of chaining the ſlaves who were employed in the baths, to pour the water, and rub the oil on the bodies of their maſters, leſt they ſhould leave off too ſoon; or, by advancing too haſtily, ſcald the bodies of the bathers;—who firſt forbade to enter their city, thoſe artiſts whoſe work is noiſy, ſuch as braſiers, &c. that they might enjoy their ſleep undiſturbed? They permitted no cock to be kept in their city. Timæus relates, that a Sybarite going into a field, and ſeeing a man digging, exclaimed, that it tore his nerves to pieces; and that one of his friends anſwered, that the very relation of the circumſtance made his ſide ache.

Some of the Sybarites ſeeing a wreſtler in the city of Crotona ſtrewing the Palæſtra with ſand, expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that, in ſo large a city, they had not ſlaves for that purpoſe. Another Sybarite being, at Lacedemon, invited to their public dinner, and ſeated on a log of wood, obſerved, that he before had been ſtruck with wonder and admiration, when he heard of the courage and fortitude of the Spartans; but now he had ſeen their cuſtoms, he did not think they differed from other men: for that every effeminate and delicate perſon would rather die than endure ſuch a life. Among them it was cuſtomary for their ſons, even till they were fully grown, to be clothed in fine purple, and to have their hair curled and adorned with gold; they were attended by dwarfs, and conſtantly followed by lap dogs. Maſſiniſſa, king of Mauritania, aſked ſome of them, who were inquiring the price of monkeys, whether, in their country, the women bore children?

The Sybarites made all their garments of Miletian wool, to obtain which, they entered into a treaty and alliance with the Miletian cities. They were attached to the Ionians, becauſe they excelled other nations in luxury. Their cavalry, which were numerous, frequently appeared in great pomp, with coats of mail, finely adorned and delicately made; and the younger part of them, retiring into the caves of the fountain nymphs, ſpent there the heat of the day in the enjoyment of every kind of luxury. The richeſt of them, when they went into the country, though they travelled in chariots, conſumed three days in performing the journey of one, and ſome of the roads which led to their country ſeats were covered over. Moſt of them had wine cellars near the ſea, into which the wine was conveyed from the place where it was made, in pipes; part of it they ſold to foreign nations, and part they brought to the city in ſhips. They frequently gave public feaſts; and honoured, with crowns of gold, thoſe who were moſt ſumptuous and delicate in their entertainments; they alſo proclaimed their names at their ſacrifices and games; not on account of their virtues or benevolence to the ſtate, but expreſsly becauſe they had exhibited, at their feaſts, every thing which could gratify the ſenſes. At theſe feaſts, thoſe cooks who prepared the moſt exquiſitely flavoured diſhes, were crowned. The Sybarites invented receſſes, which were ſo contrived as to afford a pleaſant warmth

to

to thoſe who ſat in them during their repaſts. They alſo introduced the cuſtom of having pots filled with water at their feaſts *. They ridiculed thoſe who left their own country, and prided themſelves on having ſpent their lives on the bridges of the rivers †. They conſidered it as a convincing proof of the magnitude and ſtability of their happineſs, that, though their territory was without ſea-ports, and produced barely ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of its inhabitants; and though the ſituation of their city was unhealthy, yet the oracle commanded them to indulge, without reſtraint, in every effeminacy and luxury.

Their city, lying in a valley, is, during the ſummer, expoſed to extreme cold in the mornings and evenings, and to intolerable heat during the middle of the day: many of them imagine, that the rivers conduce not a little to the ſalubrity of the place: and it is a common ſaying, that he who, in Sybara, does not wiſh to die before his time, ought not to behold the riſing nor the ſetting ſun. They once ſent to the oracle to inquire how long their happineſs would laſt, and the prieſteſs replied:

"You ſhall be happy while you reverence the immortal gods; but when you honour a mortal before the gods, then war and civil diſcord ſhall ariſe among you." From this reply they ſuppoſed, that their felicity would never ceaſe; for that they would never reverence a mortal before the gods. But a change took place in their fortune, when one of them purſued a ſlave into the temple, and there beat him; but reſtrained from beating him, when he fled to the tomb of his maſter's father. They hurt themſelves alſo by their rivalſhip in luxury; and after many preſages of their approaching danger, they were at laſt utterly deſtroyed.

They had arrived to ſuch a height of abſurd luxury, that they had horſes taught to dance before them during their feaſts. The inhabitants of Crotona, informed of this cuſtom, in a battle which they fought againſt them, ordered the muſicians to play thoſe tunes to which the horſes had been accuſtomed; immediately the horſes, in ſpite of their riders, paſſed over to the enemy.

A Sybarite wiſhing to go by ſea to Crotona, hired a veſſel on theſe conditions, that no drop of water ſhould touch him; and that only himſelf and his horſe ſhould be admitted.

When the Sybarites had entirely given themſelves up to luxury and pleaſure, they paſſed a law, that all invitations to public feaſts and ſacrifices, ſhould be given a year beforehand, in order that every one might employ the intervening time in preparing ſuitable dreſs and ornaments; if a cook found out any new diſh, no one but the inventor was allowed to make it for the ſpace of a year, in order that emulation might be excited, and the fortunate diſcoverer rewarded. Thoſe who caught and ſold eels were exempted from the payment of taxes. The ſame exemption was granted to thoſe who prepared and uſed the marine purple dye ‡.

On

* The gueſts, when they grew warm, daſhed theſe pots of water over the heads of each other. Calaub. in Athen. L. i. c. 14. p. 26.

† Sybaris was built on two ſtreams, called Crathis and Sybaris.

‡ It is related by another author, that a Sybarite once had his ſlumbers diſturbed, from one of the roſe leaves, with which his couch was ſtuffed, being crumpled.

On the USE *and* ABUSE *of* SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

[*From Trotter's Eſſay on Drunkenneſs.*]

AS far as my own experience goes in reſorting to wine againſt the fatigues of buſineſs, I think, if circumſtances were fairly weighed, they do not much ſupport the practice. I have always had more inclination than opportunities for ſtudy. In the practical duties of medicine I have, without prejudice, formed my obſervations at the ſick-bed; and no phyſician ever encountered more anxiety for the fate of his preſcription, or felt more ſincerely for the recovery of his patient. My labours in ſome periods of the naval ſervice, in point of mental and bodily exertion, have not been ſurpaſſed by any member of the profeſſion; nor has the leaſt of theſe been my endeavours to rouſe the apathy and torpid indifference to the ſubject of health in the navy, that pervades the public offices in this country. A great part of my life has been ſpent among men who are, from ſituation, ſaid to be much addicted to ebriety: but in the preſent day, in this reſpect, naval officers, for ſober living, are equal to any other deſcription of perſons. My whole experience aſſures me, that wine is no friend to vigour or activity of mind: it whirls the fancy beyond the judgment, and leaves body and ſoul in a ſtate of liſtleſs indolence and ſloth. This is confirmed by what I have obſerved of the habits of life among ſome great men whom I have had the honour to number as friends. The man that, on arduous occaſions, is to truſt to his own judgment, muſt preſerve an equilibrium of mind, alike proof againſt contingencies as internal paſſions. Even the phyſician requires this fortitude as much as any individual. He muſt be prompt in his deciſions; bold in enterprize; fruitful in reſources; patient under expectation; not elated with ſucceſs, or depreſſed with diſappointment. But if his ſpirits are of that ſtandard as to need a ſillip from wine, he will never conceive or execute any thing magnanimous or grand. In a ſurvey of my whole acquaintance and friends, I find that the *water-drinkers* poſſeſs the moſt equal temper and cheerful diſpoſitions. But this does not exclude the temperate uſe of wine, which certainly is leſs in quantity than people commonly imagine.

With reſpect to labour of body the ſame arguments apply. Vinous liquors for a while increaſe muſcular ſtrength: but to a certainty bring on premature wearineſs and fatigue, with more inclination to ſleep. Spirits have the ſame effects in a greater degree, and cauſe a greater conſumption of pure air. In a warm ſeaſon or climate, the beſt articles to uſe under ſevere corporeal hardſhips are the acid fruits, ſuch as the lemon and orange, apple, &c.; or in their want, vinegar and water, as practiſed by the Roman ſoldiers. In winter, plain diet, with a due admixture of animal food, and moderate exerciſe, are the ſure ſecurity of preſerving warmth of body. Spirituous liquors, though generally practiſed, give but a temporary glow, and in the end render the effects of cold more ſpeedily hurtful.

A cuſtom has long prevailed in this country of drinking wine while at dinner: this is downright pampering, and vitiates taſte and healthful appetite. But if there is a gueſt at table who loves his bottle, it affords him an opportunity of getting drunk before the cloth is taken off, to the great annoyance of the company. This cuſtom ought to be proſcribed: "*Tractum eſt*"

A nobleman of my acquaintance, a flag-

a flag-officer, a man of the moſt equal temper, who excelled in the mathematical ſciences, was ſubject to hereditary gout; which, by a temperate regimen, and the ſpare uſe of wine, he kept under till he was nearly ſixty. After this he was ſeldom without an annual attack; but which did not impair his general health, or deprive him of exerciſe. During a tremendous gale of wind in the month of February, while he ſuffered great anxiety for the ſafety of his fleet, he was much expoſed to cold, and was ſeized with a ſevere gouty paroxyſm, which laſted many weeks, and left conſiderable lameneſs behind, as well as general debility. From habitual coſtiveneſs he had taken Glauber's ſalts as a laxative for twenty years; and his wine, a glaſs or two, always largely diluted. My opinion was, that a more ſtimulating plan was neceſſary; that the cold purgative ſhould be changed, and generous wine freely indulged. My advice was over-ruled by thoſe who had long attended him, who ſaid that it was impracticable to alter ſuch long habits, and he declined from that moment. In this caſe, wine, that was wiſely withheld during the vigour of youth, would now, in old age, and under debility increaſing, have been a certain remedy. A life ſo valuable ought to have been ſpun to its laſt thread! Frail indeed is that art whoſe profeſſors are jealous to have their merits tried by the laws of common ſenſe.

There can be no doubt that many perſons have to date their firſt propenſity to drinking to the too frequent uſe of ſpirituous tinctures as medicines, raſhly preſcribed for hyſterical and hypochondriacal complaints. There are patients who are continually craving after medical novelties, and are in the practice of taking every article that is warming and cordial. People accuſtomed to drink very ſtrong tea, particularly thoſe who indulge in the fineſt greens, run great hazard of falling into the ſame evil habit. Tea, in the preſent day, has a large ſhare in the production of ſtomach complaints, and thoſe affections uſually called *nervous*. It powerfully ſtimulates the digeſtive organs for a while, and exhilarates the ſpirits; but a proportional debility and dejection of mind ſucceed, till, like the dram, it muſt be made ſtronger and ſtronger, and is then followed by a train of dyſpeptic ſymptoms, ſuch as gaſtrodynia, acidity, flatulence, hyſterics, barrenneſs, and all the evils which flow from a deranged nervous ſyſtem. Souchong tea, uſed once a-day, made not too ſtrong, with a due admixture of cream and ſugar, is a harmleſs and agreeable beverage. But hyſon, and all the greens, are powerful narcotics, that deſtroy the ſtomach; and when a train of ſtomach complaints is once fixed, and continued by the uſe of tea, there is no perſon proof againſt the temporary eaſe which is obtained by ſpirituous potation, but whoſe permanent effects are diſeaſe, pain, derangement of intellect, a miſerable exiſtence, or premature death. There are certainly many well-meaning people who take frequent drams to relieve uneaſineſs of ſtomach, without at all ſuſpecting that they are doing any thing wrong. When complaints ariſe from this habit, they very little conſider their daily cordial as the cauſe of the miſchief, and too often continue it till the breach in their health is irreparable.

There is another cuſtom not uncommon in ſome families, but particularly at feaſts and entertainments, the ceremony of handing cordials round in the time of dinner, which is againſt all rules of temperance. It is deceiving the unwary; for I am ſure there are many who drink of theſe *liqueurs* that would bluſh to taſte brandy, yet they are nothing more than brandy diſguiſed. Many

of

of theſe cordials are impregnated with narcotic ſubſtances, which add to the noxious qualities of the ſpirit. We are told by Dr Mortimer, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, that a man and his wife died paralytic, who drank daily a dram or two of brandy in which laurel-berries were infuſed *. The *liqueur* called *Noyau*, which is imported in greateſt perfection from Martinique, is nearly allied to this, having all the flavour of the laurel-bitter, and may be readily imitated by bitter almonds. As the habit of ebriety is ſo difficult to be overcome from whatever cauſes it began, ſo the beſt maxim is, "*obſtare* "*principiis.*"

Account of the DANCES *of the* GAEL, *or* HIGHLANDERS.

[*From "the Grampians Deſolate," a Poem, by Alex. Campbell.*]

THE variety of dances that in former times made part of the amuſements or mirthful exerciſes of the Gael, may be divided into four claſſes. 1. Dances of one performer. 2. Dances of two. 3. Dances of three or more. 4. Dances of character or dramatic caſt.

Claſs 1. A dance performed by one perſon, is, ſtrictly conſidered, a ſort of character, of conſequence, in ſome meaſure dramatic. If a female, the character aſſumed is *a' Cailleach*, or old wife; and the perſon who dances is dreſſed in a very groteſque ſtile, having a huge bunch of keys hanging by her apron-ſtring, and a ſtaff to ſupport her; for ſhe affects to be very ſtiff and lame of one leg. When the tune ſtrikes up, ſhe appears hardly able to hobble on the floor; by degrees, however, ſhe gets on a bit, and as ſhe begins to warm, ſhe feels new animation, and capers away at a great rate, ſtriking her pockets, and making her keys rattle; then affecting great importance as keeper of the good things of the ſtore-room, *ambry*, and dairy. Meanwhile ſome of the company preſent join the perſon who plays the tune, and ſing words ſuitable to the character the dancer aſſumes—generally ſome nonſenſe of a comic caſt, with which the matron, or *Cailleach*, ſeems wonderfully delighted. The names of the tunes and words that I have heard played and ſung to this dance, are: *A' Sean Rong mhor*, *Cailleach an Durdan*, *Cailleach a' Stopan fa-Limh*, and ſeveral others that I do not at preſent recollect. If it be a male dance, the individual perſonifies ſome droll character, and is fantaſtically dreſſed for the occaſion; or perhaps aſſumes the appearance of a ruſtic or day-labourer; thus, for example, the dance called *a' Chraig Leith*, is danced by one man with a *ſlaughter-ſpade*, who ſings at the ſame time, telling how he fared after his day's *darg*, or labour.—Is this the ſame ſort of dance mentioned in "*The Complaynt of Scotland*," called "*the ſpeyde?*" *An Dubh-luidnach*, is a groteſque dance performed by one perſon. *Gille Callum da' pheigin*, is generally danced by one man, who performs it with great addreſs over a naked broad ſword laid on the floor; this dance is ſometimes danced by two, three, or four men, but when ſo done they do not reel, but only change places. *A' Cathaich choil dubh*, is a kind of wild fantaſtic dance that requires great ſtrength and agility to go through the various ſteps and movements, and is danced by one man. *Fear Druim a Chairi*, is alſo danced by one male only.

Claſs 2. Dances of two, or *two-ſome* dances, as they are called by the lowlanders. Theſe dances are performed generally by a male and female,

* Reid and Gray's Abridgement, vol. vi. p. 270.

female, and have a remarkably agreeable effect when done with ſpirit and grace; the couple are of the ſame age, and generally youthful; the tunes played during the dance are various, and changed at pleaſure.

Claſs 3. Are reels and Strathſpeys, and are ſo well known as to need no particular deſcription. There is ſcarcely a *ſcientific* profeſſor of dancing, that does not teach Scotch reels and Strathſpeys with as much eaſe as cotilions or country-dances; but a living poeteſs, who has reſided in Strathſpey for the greater part of her life paſt, expreſſes archly her opinion of the faſhionable aping, "with air conſtrained, the rural balls!"

"The nymph that wont to trace the ſource
"of *Tay*,
"Or lead the ſprightly dance by rapid
"*Spey*,
"With conſcious triumph ſmiles aſide to
"ſee,
"This 'faint reflection of the rural glee;'
"Short pleaſure languid imitation feels,
"While poliſh'd courtiers pant in active
"reels."

MRS GRANT.

Claſs 4. Are of a dramatic caſt, as already ſtated, ſuch as *Damhſa nam Bac* (dance of the he-goats.) This dance is performed by three men, who reel fantaſtically, leap, bound, and bleat as he-goats do; and ſtooping on all fours, they jump alternately over each other, cauſing by this means much merriment and laughter. *Fidh an Gunn*, (weave the gown) is generally danced by three perſons, who *ſet* and *reel*; but who, inſtead of doing ſo in the ordinary manner, keep invariably their faces one way. *Damhſa an Chleoca*, (the cloak-dance) is performed by one perſon (ſuppoſed to be a young gentleman who is returned from his travels abroad) attended by his man-ſervant. The young laird comes in, as if newly arrived, looks round the company with ſeeming wonder, and after rambling through the apartment while the tune is playing, he all at once ſtops, throws off his mantle, plaid, or cloak, and away his ſtaff, affecting at the ſame time conſiderable emotion; his ſervant, who is by, picks up the cloak and ſtaff, and puts on the one, and places the other in his hand, endeavouring at the ſame time to quiet his maſter, who ſeems to be pacified, and foots it away again to the ſame tune, till he tires, and throws away his mantle and ſtaff again, which his man takes up, and preſents them as before; repeating the ſame ſeveral times, till at laſt the ſervant recollecting that he has a letter, he pulls it out of his pocket, and offers it to his young maſter, who ſays he is unable to read, owing to a phlegmon on his poſteriors, which marvelloufly affects his eye-ſight! and that * * * *. *Crait an Dreathan (the wren's croft)* is danced by one man, who perſonifies a farmer. The character comes into the hall, and begins with telling the ſtory of his difficulties in labouring the farm of *Crait an Dreathan;* he then ſtops ſhort, and deſires the piper or fiddler to play up the tune peculiar to the dance; and then he dances the tune once over, and ſtops to relate more of the particulars of his ſtory; then renews the dance, and ſo on. But in order to gratify the reader's curioſity, I ſhall preſent him with the words of this comic performance in a literal tranſlation, in order that thoſe who are unacquainted with the Gaelic, may form a clear notion of ſome of our national dances, which are daily becoming obſolete, and will, in a very ſhort time, be altogether unknown among the Gael, who are either driven from their poſſeſſions, by a change of ſyſtem, or are changing with the varying hour, and will, ere long, moſt likely ceaſe to be a peculiar people, and ſink to riſe no more. But to return to our comic dance. The

farmer

farmer of the *wren's-croft* comes in, and ſays:

THE WREN'S CROFT.

1

I was formerly the farmer of the Wren's Croft: and if I was, indeed it was very difficult to labour; it was wild, *balky*, ſtoney, *cairney*, and the furrow ill to clear; yet, difficult as it was, I laboured it.

Blow up *!

2

After that there came a great company of ſoldiers to the country, and they forced me to join them; and they never halted till they brought me to *Bothwell-brig*.

Blow up!

3

But when the reſt would be ſoldiering, I would be always found among the peaſe.

Blow up!

4

I was one day out ſtrolling, and I met three ladies; I *pleaſed* two of them, and I let the third * * * *

Blow up!

5

When the reſt went to the battle, I myſelf ſtood in a large thorn tree I ſaw over the way; and I drew my broad-ſword, and I laid about me thus, thus, and ſo, ſo †.

Blow up!

6

When I came home, my own brunette Flora made this tartan here ‡; and ſhe put the red into the heart of the blue, and the blue into the heart of the green, and a clue of black at the end, and I wear it as you now ſee.

Blow up!

7

After that the *Wren's Croft* was ripe; and I cut down the crop; and I had a quarter of barley on it; of which I made a quarter of broſe; and if I was ſatisfied—well—if I were not—I had no more to get.

Blow up!

The imperative "*ſeid ſuas*," (blow up) is addreſſed to the muſical performer, who is frequently a *bag piper*, but oftener, (eſpecially in the *Braes of Athole*) a fiddler, who generally plays his native airs with peculiar expreſſion and effect; witneſs *Niel Gow*, to whoſe performance every one delights to dance, that has the good fortune to be of the party where he is invited to be preſiding minſtrel for the night.

The *violin*, as well as the *highland-bagpipe*, as it is improperly called, are, comparatively ſpeaking, but of recent introduction among the Gael. For the harp is the true inſtrument of *Gaelic Song*, which we had of old in common with our brethren the Gael of Ireland, among whom the *great bagpipe* was never known. It often ſtruck me, that neither Macpherſon's Oſſian, nor the fragments which I have ſo frequently heard ſung and rehearſed, make any mention at all of that noiſy inſtrument, the *bag-pipe*; but of the harp uniformly; and it is certain that the melodies which I have heard ſung to the ſongs of Oſſian in the original, are by no means ſuch as could be adapted to the bagpipe, but are perfectly fitted for the harp; and are of a character peculiarly plaintive, ſometimes irregularly wild, yet ſtill preſerving a juſt and meaſured rythmus, very unlike the bagpipe pieces, or the melodies of modern invention. This circumſtance may ſtartle ſome of the unbelievers in the authenticity of

* Here he dances the tune once over.

† Here he draws his ſword or ſtick commonly, and ſtrikes at the legs and ſhoulders of the company.

‡ Here he diſplays his plaid, hoſe, &c.

of Offian; but what is here ſtated is truth, and I believe my veracity was never called in queſtion by any one. I had often heard it ſaid, that the great bagpipe, noiſy, harſh, diſſonant, and unfit for accompanying the voice of the bard, ſupplanted in latter ages the harp, which lives only in our fragments of ancient poetry, now haſtening into total neglect. It has been ſuppoſed, and I think with good reaſon, that the pipe is of Scandinavian importation; and might have been brought either by the Norwegians, or Danes into the Weſtern Iſlands, (or *Sudr-eyiar* as they called them) ſometime after the year 900. Now what confirms in my mind the certainty of the *large bagpipe* being of Scandinavian origin, is, that in STRUT'S '*Sports and Paſtimes of the* "*Engliſh*," chap. v. there is the repreſentation of a ſword-dance, and therein is repreſented a figure playing on the *bagpipe*, preciſely ſimilar to that which our modern highland pipers play on, at that grand annual exhibition of ancient muſic in Edinburgh, under the auſpices of the Highland Society of Scotland. And in addition to this ſingular fact, I ſhall mention another equally ſtrong as the former, and it is, that I have in my poſſeſſion an original engraving by ALBERT DURER, of a figure playing on what is called the *great highland bagpipe* which figure has what is called a highlandman's purſe on, and a dirk by his ſide, the very accompaniments of a full-dreſſed piper, the pride and glory of our highland chieftains at this day *! Now as the ANGLO-SAXONS had their pipers, and the FLEMINGS alſo their pipers, who played on a bagpipe exactly ſimilar to that played on by our highland pipers;—pray, Whether did the Anglo-Saxons, and Flemings, borrow that *inſtrument of muſic* from the highlanders; or the highlanders from the Flemings and Anglo-Saxons?

On the CULTIVATION *of* PEACH-TREES, *with a View to prevent their premature Decay.*

[*From Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society.*]

THE death of young peach-trees is principally owing to planting, tranſplanting, and pruning, the ſame ſtock, which occaſions it to be open and tender, with a rough bark, in conſequence of which inſects lodge and breed in it, and birds ſearch after them, whereby wounds are made, the gum exudes, and in a few years the tree is uſeleſs. To prevent this, tranſplant your trees as young as poſſible, if in the kernel it will be beſt, as there will then be no check of their growth. Plant them ſixteen feet apart. Plow and harrow between them, for two years, without regard to wounding them, but avoid tearing them up by the roots. In the month of March or April, in the third year after tranſplanting, cut them all off by the ground, plow and harrow among them as before, but with great care to avoid wounding or tearing them. Suffer all the ſprouts or ſcions to grow, even if they ſhould amount to half a dozen or more, they become bearing trees almoſt inſtantaneouſly on account of the ſtrength of the root. Allow no animals but hogs to enter your orchard, for fear of their wounding the ſhoots: as a ſubſtance drains away through the leaſt

* I ſhall preſent this etching to the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, in whoſe poſſeſſion it will hereafter be found, in order that any one deſirous to ſee it may be thus ſatisfied concerning the truth of the fact.

leaſt wound, which is eſſential to the health of the tree and the good quality of the fruit.

If the old ſtock is cut away the third year after tranſplanting, no more ſhoots will come to maturity than the old ſtump can ſupport and nouriſh; the remainder will die before they bear fruit, and may be cut away, taking care not to wound any other ſtock. The ſprouts, when loaded with fruit, will bend and reſt on the ground in every direction for many years, all of them being rooted as if they had been planted, their ſtocks remaining tough and their bark ſmooth for twenty years and upwards. If any of the ſprouts from the old ſtump ſhould happen to ſplit off and die, cut them away; they will be ſupplied from the ground by others, ſo that you may have trees from the ſame for 100 years as I believe. I have now trees from one to thirty-ſix years old, all from the ſame ſtump. Young trees formed in this manner will bear fruit the ſecond year, but this fruit will not ripen ſo early as the fruit on the older trees from the ſame ſtump. Three years after the trees are cut off, the ſhoots will be ſufficiently large and buſhy to ſhade the ground ſo as to prevent the growth of graſs that might injure the trees, therefore plowing will be uſeleſs, and may be injurious by wounding them. It is alſo unneceſſary to manure peach trees, as the fruit of manured trees is always ſmaller and inferior to that of trees which are not manured. By manuring you make the peach-trees larger and apparently more flouriſhing, but their fruit will be of a bad kind, looking as green as the leaves even when ripe, and later than that of trees which have not been manured. Peach-trees never require a rich ſoil, the poorer the ſoil the better the fruit; a middling ſoil produces the moſt bountiful crop. The higheſt ground is the beſt for peach trees, and the north ſide of hills is moſt deſirable, as it retards vegetation, and prevents the deſtructive effects of late froſts, which occur in the month of April in Pennſylvania. Convinced by long experience of the truth of theſe obſervations, the author wiſhes they may be publiſhed for public benefit, and has been informed that Colonel Luther Martin, and another gentleman, in the lower part of Maryland, have adopted a ſimilar plan with great advantage.

Description of Mocho Coffee.

[*From Elmore's Britiſh Mariner's Directory.*]

MOCHO, the firſt city we meet with in the Red Sea where European ſhips call at for the purpoſe of trade, is tolerably large, and exceedingly populous: the principal part of the inhabitants are Mahomedans; but there are a great many Jews, who live in the ſuburbs, ſome few Armenians and Perſees, all of whom are obliged to comply with the cuſtoms of the Mahomedans; and they find ſuch compliances convenient and profitable, as they reap great advantage from the lucrative trade they carry on from hence to moſt (indeed I may ſay all) parts of India.

The ſtreets are tolerably large, the houſes are built of brick or ſtone, conſiſting of two ſtories, with terraced roofs; the ſhops are particularly adapted to (and built for) trade, and are well filled with all ſorts of commodities, both of Europe and India.

The harbour of Mocho is formed

ed by two points (or ſlips) of land, (on each of which is a fortification,) about three miles from each other.

The moſt conſiderable trade they have is coffee, which is cultivated at Beetlefackie, and allowed to be the fineſt in the world; large quantities of this wholeſome berry are taken into Turkey by the caravans which come from thence to Mecca, and in return, as well as this, take back all the ſpices and manufactures of the whole eaſtern world; many of which find their way into Europe by this circuitous rout; and hence this grateful berry, with us, gets the name of Turkey coffee.

Having ſaid thus much of the berry, it may not be conſidered irrelevant to this work to add here ſome account of the coffee plant, and the manner that the Arabs cultivate it; particularly ſo, as it is in univerſal uſe at home, and general cultivation in our West India plantations.

The coffee plant grows to the height of about eight or nine feet (not much unlike our white-thorn buſh,) the twigs grow in pairs, oppoſite to each other; the leaves grow in the ſame manner (oppoſite to each other in pairs alſo,) and about two inches aſunder, each pair from the other; both above and below, the leaves are about four inches long, and in the middle (being the wideſt part) are about two inches broad; from whence they decreaſe to the extremities, and end in a point; they are not unlike the bay-leaf, but neither ſo ſtiff, criſp, or thick.

The plant, as I obſerved before, is much like our white-thorn, with a grey ſmooth bark; the wood white, and very little pith. The fruit hangs on the twigs, ſometimes one, two, or more together.

Theſe plants are watered by artificial channels, and after three or four years bearing, the natives plant new ones, as the old begin to decline about this period.

The berry is dried in the ſun, after being carefully gathered from the ſhrub, and the huſk is afterward taken off by handmills.

In the hot ſeaſon the natives uſe theſe huſks inſtead of the coffee berry, and eſteem the liquor impregnated with them more cooling and more refreſhing than that prepared from the berry.

Picturesque View of LONDON.

[*From Malcolm's London Redivivum.*]

SMOKE, ſo great an enemy to all proſpects, is the everlaſting companion of this great city. Yet is the ſmoke of London emblematic of its magnificence.

At times, when the wind, changeing from the Weſt to the Eaſt, rolls the vaſt volumes of ſulphur towards each other, columns aſcend to a great height, in ſome parts bearing a blue tinge, in others a pale flame colour, and in a third, accumulated and denſe, they darken portions of the city, till the back rooms require candles. A reſident in London cannot form an idea of the grand and gloomy ſcene; it muſt be viewed from the environs.

In the Spring, before fires are diſcontinued, during a calm day, Veſuvius itſelf can ſcarcely exceed this diſplay of ſmoke. It is pleaſing to obſerve the black ſtreams which iſſue from the different manufactories; ſometimes darting upward, while every trifling current gives graceful undulations; at others rolling in ſlow movements, blending with the common maſs; but when the dreary ſeaſon of November arrives, and the atmoſphere

moſphere is damp and dark, a change in the wind produces an effect diſmal and depreſſing. The ſmoke ſometimes mixes with the clouds, and then they aſſume an electric appearance. When the ſun breaks through this veil during the ſummer, its beams have a wonderful effect on the trees and graſs; the green is bright, and inconceivably beautiful.

London is not without attractions on a dark evening; chiefly ſo in the winter, when a ſtrong South wind prevails. It is then that the innumerable lights in the ſhops and ſtreets ſend their rays toward heaven; but, meeting with the ſmoke depreſſed by a wet air, they are reflected and multiplied, making an arch of ſplendour, againſt which the houſes and ſteeples appear in ſtrong outlines. I have found the reflection ſo powerful as to dazzle my ſight, and make the paths dark and dangerous. A general illumination occaſions great brilliancy. The effect was very ſtriking in the nights of the rejoicing in October, 1798, for Lord Nelſon's victory at the Nile. I am at a loſs to deſcribe my ſenſations during the ſcene; for the light was as amazing as the continued roar of guns was deafening.

It has been my lot to be in a city while cannon ſhook our houſes, and flames were conſuming its ſuburbs; but the effect was different. The atmoſphere over London was a clear light, like the firſt approach of day; the former fierce and red.

The ſounds of muſquetry and piſtols in London were inceſſant. Not ſo the ſhotted cannon; each exploſion was diſtinct, ſhook the windows, and rebounded through the ſtreets.

Let us now view our ſubject from the ſurrounding country; and this ſhould be done on a ſummer morning before the induſtrious inhabitants begin their labours. The moſt perfect and delightful landſcape is that from Hampſtead heath, when the wind blows ſtrong from the Eaſt. Then it is that the clear bright ſand of the fore-ground, broken into a thouſand groteſque ſhapes, gives luſtre to the projecting front of Highgate, topped with verdure, and ſerving as a firſt diſtance, from which in gradual undulations the fields retire, till loſt in a blue horizon. Hence, ſpread before you, are numberleſs objects to pleaſe the moſt difficult. The ſuburbs, as advanced guards, meet the eye in all directions, contraſting their fawn-coloured ſides with the neighbouring trees. Beyond them repoſes in full majeſty the main body, with its mighty queen, whoſe lofty cupola overlooks her phalanx of children, armed with ſpires of various ſizes and beauty, protected to the South by a long chain of hills.

An accurate eye will trace the Thames by the white ſails of the ſhipping.

Another fine view is from the obſervatory in Greenwich park, well known.

Putney common affords a charming picture, including the town and river above Weſtminſter. St Paul's, and the abbey of St Peter, with ſeveral ſpires, may be grouped in many pleaſing forms from this place. The fore-ground is very excellent.

Primroſe hill ſhews the Weſtern pariſhes to moſt advantage; but Sir Roger de Coverley's "heatheniſh ſight" ſtill exiſts from St Paul's upwards.

For a commercial city the ground of London is admirably calculated, though for ſcenery not ſo well, the hills being too inconſiderable to ſhew parts in detail. Any perſon who hath ſeen the broken ground at Greenwich will comprehend my meaning. I do not recollect any ſituation from which London may be looked down on, thoſe of ſufficient height being too diſtant.

The metropolis forms a noble termination to the extenſive views from Harrow,

Harrow, Richmmond hill, Camberwell, and all the hills from Sutton to Sydenham.

Much of the external ſplendour of London, I conceive, muſt have been loſt on the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes. Numerous towers and ſpires were deſtroyed, and thoſe of the moſt venerable character. Several attempts to preſerve St John's, Clerkenwell, and St Auguſtine's, were without ſucceſs.

The conflagration of 1666 reduced the number of pariſh churches conſiderably. To my taſte, Gothic ſpires and pinnacles are far more picturesque than the modern faſhion of erecting Grecian. Many of our market-towns will juſtify this obſervation, where perhaps three tall ſteeples, enriched with quatrefoils and foliage, and a fourth an embattled tower, abounding with ornaments, riſe from houſes and trees in a groupe ſo pleaſing, we could almoſt imagine we were about to enter an imperial city. In fact, I think London extremely deficient in this reſpect, very few of the ſpires being of great height, and chiefly without decoration: I beg to be underſtood to except thoſe of Bow, St Bride, St Martin, St Giles, St Dunſtan in the Eaſt, Shoreditch, and a few others.

Isle *of* Dogs, *and Ruins discovered in it.*

[*From the Same.*]

THE ſerpentine windings of the Thames have ever been detrimental to the commerce of London; and any perſon but little acquainted with the art of navigation muſt have perceived the vaſt circuit by water between Limehouſe and Blackwall; while the diſtance acroſs the Iſle of Dogs is comparatively ſmall.

The river, too, is much obſtructed by the number of veſſels moored off Deptford. Thoſe inconveniences ſuggeſted the plan of making wet docks for the Weſt India ſhips, and a canal through the Iſle of Dogs. By the former, the trade will be ſecured from depredations, and the veſſels from damage; and, by the latter, a ſhort and ſafe paſſage obtained between Blackwall and Limehouſe. This vaſt receptacle of wealth will range eaſt and weſt, parallel to the hamlet of Poplar.

I have endeavoured to give ſome idea of the diſtance ſaved, by pacing the ground on the bank of the river and the canal. The circuit is about 5640 paces; the length of the canal is 1806; difference 3834.

By digging a certain number of feet, and laying the earth taken out on the adjoining ground, the depth neceſſary for the docks will be obtained. At this depth hath a foreſt been hidden for unnumbered centuries.

The ſurface of the Iſle is a fine black mould, producing rich paſture for many herds of cattle that have been fattened there.

The ſtrata are compoſed of reddiſh yellow and blackiſh yellow earth, ſand, lead-coloured clay, in ſome inſtances veined with a beautiful vivid blue, and ſome pebbles mixed with black mud, ſimilar to the low-water borders of a river.

Beneath thoſe, eight feet from the graſs, lies the foreſt; a maſs of decayed twigs, leaves, and branches, encompaſs huge trunks, rotted through, yet perfect in every fibre. The bark is uninjured, and the whole were evidently torn up by the roots. I have ſome pieces of this wood, which, when gathered, were of full ſize. They are now ſhrunk like a withered vegetable; but do not crumble like thoſe trees which fall and decay in foreſts. Much of it has been dried, and burnt by the inhabitants of Poplar.

There

There were elms of great bulk, and one of three feet four inches diameter. I saw but one fir, and that was about twelve inches diameter.

It was not without good reason that the ancients reduced the remains of their friends to ashes. The incorruptibility of that substance was well known to them; and as a farther proof of it, I found one branch of complete charcoal as sound as if burnt but yesterday. Thus might their dust be preserved for ever.

After a most minute examination of every part of the works, where the softness of the soil would permit me to tread, I have seen human bones, a thigh, and pieces of a scull, with those of other animals; glass, chalk, oyster and muscle shells, broken filberts, but no metals.

I feel it impossible to leave this sublime display of the progress of Time, without risking some conjectures, which naturally arise from the subject. The first question that occurs is, How happens it that such a forest existed upon a spot many feet below the present high-water mark? and what convulsion could have levelled so many and such vast trees (in one direction) from south-east to north-west?

Many large elms are now growing round the site of the ancient Chapel, mentioned by our historians; but their roots barely reach to the bodies of those in question.

How many ages, therefore, must have passed away, before the quantity of soil now on them could have accumulated by the flux and reflux of the river, supposing an embankment to have given way!

Or are we to conclude an earthquake, similar to that which sunk Port-Royal in Jamaica, admitted the water of the Thames in an instant, and thus swept the trees before it all one way? The situation of the river makes this idea, at least, plausible. It is reasonable to suppose the catastrophe was sudden, from our finding human bones. Remote, indeed, must the dreadful scene have been, as both records and tradition are silent on the subject.

On the 12th day of July, 1800, the first stone of the docks was laid by the Right Hon. William Pitt (then Chancellor of the Exchequer,) in presence of Earl Spencer, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Loughborough, Mr Dundas, and a joint-committee of the merchants and common council.

Mr Pitt said aloud, on placing the stone, 'May this dock and canal prove an additional support to 'the trade, commerce, and prosperity, of the port and city of London, 'the emporium of the world!' After which, medals of the present reign were deposited by the above lords, gentlemen, and the engineer. The banks were crowded with spectators.

When this great work is completed, how grand and interesting a spectacle will it be to view the men of war building at Perry's yard, intermixed with the East-India Company's noble vessels, on shore and afloat, with the docks and machines for equipping and rigging them, so near the numbers of fine ships belonging to the West India trade, in their capacious mooring! It will be a scene for national exultation. May it ever continue so!

An Englishman must feel and cherish incalculable partialities to the capital of his native island. When he places himself in the centre of any of her crowded streets, he will estimate her population and her wealth in the busy throng. He will exclaim with rapture, as of Tyre of old, the crowning city, "Her merchants are "princes!" When he frequents her places of public resort, and traverses her parades of general review, will he not exchange the sublime reflection of the Hebrew poet for the not less apposite one of his countryman,

"Blest Isle, with matchless beauty crown'd,
"And manly hearts to guard the fair!"

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Dr Turner intends to publish his work, entitled the Principles of the Newtonian Philosophy; or, a Mathematical Demonstration of the Properties of Nature, the latter end of this month. It will be comprised in one volume, 8vo.

The Chichester press, which has been lately brought to such particular notice by Hayley's Life of Cooper, will shortly produce a second edition of Mr Roberdeau's "Fugitive Verse and Prose," with considerable additions.

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It

It will also contain Translations of the Works of celebrated Travellers from every European language, and a full analysis of all interesting publications of this class, which may henceforward appear in our own country, but in a form too expensive for general circulation.

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An entertaining book on the various Qualifications of the Dog is nearly ready for publication, illustrated by a great number of curious anecdotes of that trusty animal, by Mr Joseph Taylor.

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The Anti-Corsican; or, War of Liberty; a series of Letters addressed to the Inhabitants of the United Empire, and first published in the Star, under the signature of Galgacus, is in the Press, and will be published in a few days. These patriotic and well-written letters have been collected into one publication, to gratify the wishes of numbers who had not been able to procure copies of the papers in which they first appeared.

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The smell of garlic is so inimical to moles, that, to get rid of them, it is sufficient to introduce a few heads of garlic into their subterraneous walks. It has also been employed with success against grubs and snails.

The following is a prize-question proposed at Paris:—"What are the characters that in animal and vegetable matter distinguish the active and passive substances in the operation of fermentations?"

Baron D'Aretin, librarian to the Elector of Bavaria, has discovered an old manuscript of the thirteenth century, containing a Treatise on the Greek Fire, with an account of the method of preparing it, and a process for manufacturing gun-powder similar to that followed at present.

A new periodical work has been established at Petersburgh, under the title of the Petersburgh Imperial Journal of Trade. From it we learn that the trade of that city is in a rapidly increasing state. The exports in 1742 were equal to 2,479,656 roubles; in 1802, they were equal to 30,498,663 roubles.

Proffessor Valli and Dr Pezroni have left Constantinople for Natolia, to make further experiments on the means of extirpating the plague.

A new philosophical Journal has been lately established at Madrid, the object of which is to treat of physical and mathematical sciences, natural history, agriculture,

agriculture, the different branches of literature, and the fine arts.

The Royal Academy of St Petersburg have received letters dated the 25. of last October, at Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, from their correspondent M. von Krusentern, the commander of the two Russian ships which have sailed on a voyage round the world. Their voyage from Falmouth to this place was extremely expeditious. On the 25th of October, the ships had already taken on board a supply of water and wine, and were preparing to set sail the following day from Rio Janeiro, in the Brazils, where they are to remain some weeks. On the voyage in north lat. 37° 40′, and 30 28′ east long. from the first meridian, the Expedition had an opportunity of observing a most remarkable meteor. On the 10th of October, in the evening, they saw in the south-west a large fire-ball, which, at the height of fifteen degrees, took a direction completely horizontal, towards the north-west, when it burst. It had a very long tail, which was so bright that the whole ship was for the space of a minute illuminated by it. The most remarkable circumstance, however, attending it, and which indeed is almost without a parallel, was the uncommon power of the luminous matter; as bright streaks continued visible in that quarter for upwards of an hour after the fire-ball had burst.

Poetry.

NÆMIA;

OR,

THE TEARS OF SENSIBILITY.

Written by a Lady in Copenhagen.

COLD was the night, the piercing North
Ruſh'd from his icy priſon forth;
Denſe clouds aroſe, th' electric fire
Lit with bright flame the magnet ſpire;
In lengthen'd peals the thunder broke,
Smiting the foreſt-wood, the oak;
The weeping heav'n's inceſſant floods
Swept, with loud beat, the ſhatter'd woods;
While 'mid the dark terrific air,
Pois'd on the tempeſt—ſat DESPAIR!
And, from his awful, clouded throne,
Breath'd on the world deſtruction's groan.

'Twas this drear hour fair SORROW choſe,
To the rude ſtorm to tell her woes;
O'er her young head a veil ſhe caſt,
To ſcreen her from the boiſt'rous blaſt;
And wand'ring near her fav'rite plain,
Her nightly walk——the PATH of PAIN!
List'ning—ſhe heard a nymph invade
Her flinty, ſolitary glade,
With tones ſo moving, ſo ſevere,
Sudden ſhe dropt *the pitying tear!*
For, oh!—her ſoul felt all the force
Of paſſion's wild, tumultuous courſe;
By ſympathy's fine touch could know
The poignant luxury of woe;
Could ſtamp ANOTHER'S grief HER OWN,
Give ſigh for ſigh, and moan for moan.

On a rough ſtone, her head reclin'd,
Preſs'd by the beating rain and wind,
NÆMIA wept—and told her tale,
And courted death from ev'ry gale:
Mild SORROW heard the frantic pray'r,
And, liſt'ning to the weeping fair,
In ſtrains like theſe, her devious tongue
Now gently ſpoke, or wildly ſung:

" Fled is that bliſs, for ever fled,
" When virtue NÆMIA'S footſteps led;
" When ſparkling joy illum'd theſe eyes,
" Now ſwoln with guilty tears and ſighs;
" When gay content, and ſoft delight,
" Charm'd each new day, and ſooth'd the
" night;
" When no portentous planet threw,
" From FATE'S blue vault, her pois'nous
" dew;
" But all ſerene, my natal ſtar
" Shot forth her ſilv'ry ſtream afar!
" Alas!—no more my fancy ſeems
" Deluded with theſe fairy dreams;
" No more the fancied fields I'll rove,
" With beauty, innocence, and love;
" No more the ſpangl'd lawn muſt ſtray,
" To watch the arrowy throne of day,
" Reflect its luſtre on the thorn,
" Gemm'd with the chryſtals of the morn.
" The pride of nature lures no more
" My lightſome footſteps to the ſhore;
" To gaze upon the high wave's ſwell,
" Or liſten to the ſea-nymph's ſpell,
" That with ſoft muſic charm'd my ſoul,
" And bade harmonious paſſions roll:
" What is to me the rapt'rous ſcene
" Of ſapphire ſkies, or earth's ſoft green?
" Th' enamell'd plains, or cloud-capt hills,
" The ſurging ſeas, or murmuring rills?

" Can

" Can SPRING's gay ſeaſon bring relief,
" Or SUMMER's beauties cure my grief?
" Alas!—e'en AUTUMN's fled and gone,
" *And* WINTER *reigns for me alone!*

" Ye furious winds, that rend the ſkies
" Where lurking Tempeſt howling lies;
" Where Ruin ſtalks with giant ſtrides,
" And proud DESPAIR the blaſt derides:—
" Ye flaſhes of electric light,
" That ſmite the darkneſs of the night;
" While down the black cloud's wat'ry ſteep
" The thunders roll ſo loud and deep;—
" Oh! haſte; combine your molten ſtore,
" On NÆMIA's head your battle pour!
" For, ah! this weak, this tott'ring brain,
" Fevers with agony of pain:
" Through each fine nerve the fury ſhoots,
" Fires my young heart, conſumes it's roots;
" Tears with ſharp fang my burſting ſoul,
" And chains HER weeping to her goal!
" Come, then, ye Storms, my being ſhroud,
" Immerſe me in oblivion's cloud;
" Ope the vaſt blank, thou angel DEATH,
" And, Non-exiſtence, cloſe my breath!
" Why, mem'ry, urge the viſions paſt,
" Scenes of chaſte bliſs, too pure to laſt?
" Why, buſy phantoms, cheat my brain,
" Seraphs of reſt, now friends of Pain?
" Was it to deck an early tomb
" The bluſhing roſes lent their bloom?
" Was it to bid the VAIN admire
" Theſe ſetting orbs, once blaz'd with fire?
" Was it to court an early grave,
" The Graces ſenſe and beauty gave?
" Was it a guilty flame to prove
" I felt the fatal pow'r of LOVE?
" Hide me, O ſhame! ſhelter me, night!
" NÆMIA dares not th' enquiring light.
" Here let me die, while chaos throws
" Eternal ſlumbers on my woes."

She ceas'd, and, proſtrate on the earth,
Join'd the rude clay that gave her birth;
Pale SORROW gaz'd, by feeling caught,
The weeping ſpectacle of thought!
From her chaſte heart the paſſions ſprung,
Tore each fine nerve, each art'ry wrung;
While on her cheeks the lilies died,
And ſince, the crocus boaſts it's yellow pride.

LINES

Written on viſiting the celebrated Caſtle of DORNADILLA*, in* STRATHNAVER, *a diſtrict in the Shire of* SUTHERLAND.

HAIL! venerable dome! whoſe moul-
d'ring brow
Nods, ſternly tow'ring, o'er the vale below;
Tow'ring above the tempeſt's ſweeping courſe,
And ſtruggling ſtill with time's reſiſtleſs force!
A ſolemn ſtillneſs meets me on the gale,
And ſpreads a ſecret terror o'er the vale;
My fluttering boſom, huſh'd in ſilent awe,
Shrinks with a holy dread as near I draw;
As through thy halls, all naked and deſpoil'd,
I hear the paſſing blaſt ſigh ſad and wild;
A ſecret voice comes whiſp'ring to my ear,
" Avaunt, frail worm! the mighty once were here!"

Thrice, venerable pile! ſome monarch's pride,
Ere yet the muſe her infant powers had tried;
Whoſe grey towers mock the tranſient race of man,
And look ſublime beyond his narrow ſpan;
A long ſurviver of his fame and ſong,
To ſpeak while time ſhall roll his tide along.
How deſolate and waſte thy grandeur now!
Without a trace thy founder's name to ſhew!
Speaks not thy age what mighty hand began
To rear thy height, to mete thy ſpacious plan?
To bind the rocky barrier round thy halls,
And plant the myſtic † chambers in thy walls.

Yes! Dornadilla's ſacred name appears;
He o'er thee firſt his ſtreaming enſign rears:
Methinks I ſee his banner's gaudy pride
Athwart the lonely hills his warriors guide.
I ſee them crowd with ſtern intrepid eye,
Where thy proud towers aſpire amid the ſky;
Th' aſſembled chiefs of many a diſtant land
Move to the chaſe beneath his high command;
When roſy morn the joyful huntſman calls,
They pour, unnumber'd, from the ſpacious halls;

Purſue

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* This caſtle has been much admired by travellers as the moſt entire, in Scotland, of the circular duns or towers. It is ſaid (though improbably) to have derived its name and origin from an early king of Scotland, (Dornadilla) mentioned by Buchanan and others, as the Nimrod of the north, to whom it might have furniſhed a hunting reſidence in the *northern foreſts*.

† Long flags extending horizontally betwixt two concentric circular walls, of which almoſt all the duns conſiſt, form the partitions of a ſuit of apartments, ſometimes riſing in a ſpiral form, from the foundation to the top of theſe edifices, and ſometimes winding round in parallel flats or tiers, connected by ſtairs. Theſe chambers give a myſterious appearance to theſe monuments of antiquity, inexplicable to modern ingenuity.

Purſue the bounding wand'rer of the wild,
Through all his lonely haunts, midſt rocks fantaſtic pil'd;
O'er hills and dales, thro' foreſt-glooms they fly,
The quenchleſs arrows glance, the herded tremblers die.

Full oft, when Evening mild her radiance ſhed,
On yonder cliff, that hides in heav'n its head,
Th' aſſembling bands, with riſing rapture ſtop,
And pauſe on nature's charms from high Benhope:
From high Benhope *, whoſe awful ſummit ſoars
In midway ſky, and looks on diſtant ſhores;
Exalted there, they bend with fond amaze,
Wide o'er the ſubject world, a wilder'd gaze;
The ſwelling hills, deep glens, broad lakes, diſplay,
In wild variety, their landſcape gay;
Mountains ſucceſſive behind mountains riſe,
Till far in other lands they bound the ſkies.
Rapt in extatic trance, th' expanding ſoul,
With whiſp'ring ſpirits, ſoars above the pole,
And ſwells, on wings of inſpiration driven,
As angels brighten on the bourn of heaven.

When deeper ſhades deſcend on hill and dale,
And ſhadowy night enwraps the weeping vale,
Slow, from yon airy height, the royal train
Deſcend the wizzard † cliffs, and ſeek the plain,
Where many a maiden fair, with ſmiling brow,
Mov'd o'er the trembling harp her arms of ſnow;
Where ſhell and ſong their genial pow'rs employ,
And awful chiefs unbend the brow to joy.
And many a grey-hair'd bard, with rapt'rous fire,
Sung Fingal's ‡ lines and Oſcar's hallow'd ſire;
And many a chieftain brighten'd at the board,
Glow'd at the ſong, and touch'd his trembling ſword.

Yes, Dornadilla! ſtill thy name remains,
High-mark'd in ſtately grandeur on our plains;
Tho' years have huſh'd the harp, tho' ſong has fail'd,
Yet time in vain thy awful fane aſſail'd;
And here a ſtrippling, with fond rapture bows
Before thy ſacred pile; his boſom glows
With wild deſire thy myſtic tale to hear:
Dread ſhade! inſpire the ſtrain, the wand'rer chear;
And take the little tribute he'd impart,
'Tis all he has, th' enthuſiaſm of the heart.

M.

ON THE DEATH OF A CAT,

Which had been in the practice of preying on Lady C——'s *poultry, much to the annoyance of the Author's repoſe.*

NOW clap your wings, ye turkies a',
Ye ducklings, cock your tails fu' bra',
And eke, ye chickens, crouſely craw,
Wi' me mak' glad;
For heard ye not your fae did fa'?—
Brown cat is dead.

That cat, of evil cats the worſt,
Of you and me alike accurſt;

That

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* Benhope, one of the higheſt mountains in the foreſt, bounds one extremity of the valley in which the caſtle ſtands, with a barrier, ſo wild, ſtupendous, and abrupt, that the heart feels ſpontaneouſly inclined to yield the homage of ſuperſtition to the wizzard ſcenery. The natives alledge, though with little probability, that the environs of Gordon-caſtle, in Morayſhire, can be deſcried from the ſummit of this mountain, which is within ſeven miles of the northern coaſt, and about fifteen to the eaſt of Cape Wrath.

† Imagination cannot conceive a proſpect more beautiful and romantic than the valley of Strathmore, or ſcenes more favourable for the creation of the imaginary families of ſpirits, than the environs of Dornadilla. The ardent imagination of the native highlanders ſoon marked it for the reſidence of theſe viſionary beings. It is an elyſian retirement in the centre of the immeaſurable foreſts of Lord Reay's country. The rich level banks of the river, which winds in the midſt, expand in delightful receſſes amongſt the ſteep fantaſtic ſides of the ſurrounding hills, which open in tremendous viſtas along the courſe of the valley, till at laſt they ſeem to ſink in the boſom of the ſtupendous precipice of Benhope, where the winding river is no longer ſeen, as it bends abruptly away into its rocky channel, betwixt the cloſing groups of mountains.

‡ It may appear an anachroniſm to ſuppoſe the ſongs of Oſſian to be ſung in the halls of Dornadilla, whom Buchanan and our other Scotch hiſtorians make to commence his reign 262 years before the Chriſtian æra. To the poetical reader, and the admirer of the venerable Oſſian, I need not mention this. Let others ſee, that they are not the firſt in detecting the apparent inconſiſtency, though perhaps the diſpute which that could bear might give ſufficient grounds for poetical faith.

While he was well ye never durſt
Todle abraid;
Your wee ſma' necks and breaſts he'd burſt,
But now he's dead.

And nae mair wauk'd at early hour,
Need you or I alarmed glour;
Wi' eerie ſcriech ye need na' cour,
And crouch your head,
And ſtretch your necks the ſhrubs out our,
For Brownie's dead.

And now ye ſafe may gang abroad,
And ſcrape and ſearch in ilka clod,
And pick the wormy frae the ſod,
Withouten dread;
Your fae has gone a foreign road,
He's wi' the dead.

He's gane whar, (bleſs us, Sirs,) they ſay,
That you and I maun alſo gae;
For men and chickens too, one day,
Maun throu'ther ſpeed,
And in one crowd juſt trot away,
With Brownie dead.

But hoolie, chicks! in ſic a gath'rin',
Where men, and hens, and cats are bleth'rin',
And high and low come all through ither in,
Ye'll ſcape frae heed,
And in the midſt of a' their poth'rin',
Sing Brownie's dead.

Sae far excels the fate of him,
Of gooſe and drake, and a' thae kin,
The harder lot of luckleſs men,
Rais'd high wi' pride,
A loftier butt for keener pain,
When wi' the dead.

Worſe too maun be the fate of cat,
Wha for your lives in ambuſh ſat,
And ſought your blood inſtead of rat;
He'll get his meed,
And worſe than ſinner's doom ſhall wait
On Brownie dead.

Laſt morn he ſnuff'd the callar gale,
And brawly wav'd his ſleeky tail,
And ſleely creep'd amang the kail,
At yon' dyke ſide,
Intent your harmleſs lives t'aſſail,
Tho' now he's dead.

But croſſes hap to all below,
Both men and cats this moral ſhew;
The ſly, the haſty, and the ſlow,
Maun have their meed;
And joy and grief together go
Down to the dead.

John near to Brownie ſecret lay;
He aim'd his gun ſu' weel that day;
The deadly grains juſt took their way
Thro' Brownie's head;
And lady C—— exclaim'd ſu' gay,
"I'm *glad thou're dead!*"

N.

TRANSLATION OF AN OLD GALIC FRAGMENT,

Which appeared in Glaſgow on the firſt threats of Buonaparte's Invaſion.

It will immediately be recogniſed by the claſſical reader, as a ſpecimen of the "incitamentum belli," ſpoken of by Tacitus in his "de moribus Germanorum."

SINCE the nations declare
You their bulwarks of war,
Repel, as of old, the proud foe;
With the red bloody hand,
Hew the Gauls from the ſtrand;
Their enervated legions o'erthrow.

Let the blood-thirſty ſpear,
On their harneſs'd breaſts bear,
And drench the wide heath with the gore,
Till the traitors are vanquiſh'd,
Spoil and rapine relinquiſh'd,
And they yield, or they die on the ſhore.

Our forefather's bands
Sav'd their dear native lands,
From tyrants' or conquerors' pow'r;
Each daring aſſailant
Acknowledg'd them valiant,
And fled from the death-haunted ſhore.

Since our birth-right is valour,
Convince yon proud railer,
That the vengeance of Morven is dire:
That we'll range round her banners,
And guard her old manners,
And fight with our anceſtor's fire.

M.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

May 30. MR *Wilberforce* roſe, purſuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of the ſlave trade.

He began by ſtating, that he had ſeldom or never riſen, more deeply impreſſed by the high importance of the ſubject than on the preſent occaſion. It was a ſubject moſt deeply intereſting to the Weſt India Iſlands; and he now brought it forward, becauſe there appeared to him now a proſpect of terminating the ſlave trade, by Parliamentary interference, thus putting an end to a traffic ruinous and ſubverſive of every mortal tie, and contrary to the precepts of morality. Various objections had, on a former occaſion, been offered to the motion, and want of

proper

proper information appeared then the most prominent. Since that period, however, much additional information had been obtained, and he was entitled to take credit from the last discussion on the subject, for the information by that means obtained. He would appeal to the decision of Parliament, in 1792, in answer to all the prepossessions which were entertained. That decision had been wrung from the opposers of the motion, and it had been determined, that the trade should gradually decline. [Here the Hon. Member moved that the Journals should be read.] He then proceeded to state that the resolution for gradually abolishing this infamous traffic, had been followed up by a resolution that it should be entirely swept away in four years, and that any accession of slaves should not take place. This resolution was not adopted in a hasty or precipitate manner, but had been agreed to after the most cool and mature deliberation, preceded by the fullest and most minute investigation which circumstances could allow. It was loathsome to dwell on the subject of the slave trade, but gentlemen would recollect that the happiness of hundreds and thousands was involved in the decision that they might come to. It had been already proved, that the most pernicious effects resulted from the trade; that it excited the worst and most detestable passions of the soul; that it excited the barbarous Chiefs of Africa to war, merely for the purpose of selling these wretched captives to slavery; and that this effect, and their rancorous and malignant passions were brought on and stimulated to this horrible trade by spirits freely administered by the whites, who earned the profits of the sales in the West Indies. In Africa this trade armed every man against his neighbour, and set them always on the alert to assault each other. All the ties of blood, all the binding relationships of father, brother, and sister, were annihilated and cut off, and there were more instances than one where we stood by, and rewarded a Judge in Africa for condemning men to slavery.

The district where the trade prevailed was unpeopled for nearly 2000 miles upon the coast and 600 in the interior, so extensive had been the mischiefs and the desolation occasioned by it; and whereas, in all other half-civilized nations, the greatest degree of civilization has been always found on the sea coasts, when the inhabitants had improved by intercourse with foreign nations, yet Africa alone was a melancholy exception to this rule. Every thing like civilization, manufactures, or learning, was only to be found in the interior, or in those countries which traded least with Europeans. The African nations that were out of the way of European commerce, had some manufactures, some agriculture, and knew something of the social comforts of life; but those States in Africa which had the misfortune to be visited by European merchants, so far from improving at all in civilization, were the most remarked for adhering to every species of barbarism. Those prejudices respecting witchcraft and magic, which Christian merchants wished them to keep, had nearly disapeared before even the feeble lights of Mahometan civilization. He thought that we should do well to be consistent in our wickedness, and to abjure even the name of Christians, while we were acting a part so contrary to the spirit of Christianity; a part which Mahometans or Pagans would blush to act. A number of arguments in justification of the treatment these hapless beings endured, had been brought forward, but they had been so far from satisfying him, that they were *semi-brutes*, and that it was a mark of kindness to consider them at all, that he felt more keenly their calamitous situation, and his indignation against the trade more strongly than ever.—Certainly, was he to give credit to Long, the historian, he should view them as brutes; but when he knew they were susceptible of friendship—that they had a recollection of injuries which never left them—that where trust was reposed in them they were faithful and zealous, and that the only difference from us was their dingy hue, he could not give credit to that writer. The same historian said, they have no notions of morality, and that their barbarity to their children debases them below the rank of brutes of the meanest order; that their houses are miserable cabins; that they take no pleasure in their own country, preferring a life in forests or morasses to that of society of any kind. "Barbarous insinuation!" said Mr Wilberforce, the cause of their seclusion in that particular

ticular is their dread of the approach of a civilized European. It was horrible that any writer could have so vilified and degraded the creation of the Almighty, in place of lending his aid towards their civilization and improvement. This writer had also added, that an *Orang Outang* was a very fit husband for a Hottentot woman. The same sort of doctrine had been originally broached with regard to the Americans; and it had been said, that apes were oftentimes the companions of the female natives. At length, however, for the honour of humanity, the Roman Catholics interfered, and the Pope made a bull (being desirous of establishing Bishoprics in the richest parts of America,) declaring the Americans true men, and entitled to all the privileges of *veros homines*. His accuracy in this statement would not be contradicted, as he had taken it from the Encyclopedia Britannica. Those gentlemen, who some years ago were so very anxious to calumniate the attempt he then made, would now, he hoped, be convinced that the Blacks can result, combine, scheme and execute any enterprize, with equal skill and address as Europeans. Indeed, if any elucidation of such a fact should be wanted, he would only refer gentlemen to the recent events in St Domingo.

The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to detail the mode in which the Kings in Africa lay hold of their subjects, for the purpose of selling them as slaves. It was often done by making inroads in their own subjects, but if those they employ to assail them should prove unsuccessful, then the assailants themselves were seized, and disposed of as had been intended for their fellow subjects. He then cited the authority of Moore to demonstrate that the punishment of every crime committed in Africa was slavery, which was not the case before the trade began. It was then only a temporary banishment. It had been urged that it was an act of humanity to convey these sort of men to the West Indies, away from all possibility of ever returning to their own country; at least that it did them no harm. What! did it do a man no harm to drag him by force from his native land; to take him from his connections or relatives, and send him to perpetual slavery? He trusted he should not hear any man, with the smallest pretension to feeling, get up and attempt to defend such atrocity. It was also a fact, and he believed it was uncontradicted, that nearly one half of the slaves taken on the coast perish on board of ship, or in the seasoning, when they land. In Africa, even admitting they were slaves, still they did not work under the whip of a driver, nor were they farther degraded by their colour; on the contrary, their privileges were secured to them, and they could not be made slaves for life, unless they committed crimes. It had been said, that unless the slaves were carried from the coast they would be massacred; this circumstance he had enquired into, and found that such a fact did exist, but that only in a very limited degree, and in a district of very small extent. The Hon. Gentleman then spoke with great warmth against the principles on which the slave trade had originally commenced and been conducted. He said that it had been stated, that great attention was always paid to the slaves in the Middle Passage, in regard to the preservation of their health, and a due regard to cleanliness. The fact was precisely the reverse, and he had good authority for saying, that the fumes and offensive steams issuing from these miserable objects were truly horrible, contagious, and destructive.

It had also been stated, he said, that the slave trade was an excellent nursery for the navy of this country. When he first heard this assertion he doubted it; he could not believe, when the Almighty Disposer of the Universe had given to this country the ocean for its bulwark, and the trident of the seas for its honourable distinction among the nations, that this, its best defence, and its proud distinction, rested in any degree upon a foundation so much polluted with crime, as he had always considered this abomination which was called the 'Slave Trade;' he was anxious to examine the proposition, because he exceedingly doubted the truth of it, and he found it most completely refuted by the evidence of those very persons who brought it forward, they had laid upon the table of the House an account of the number of sailors employed in this African trade, and by that account it appeared that out of 12,600 sailors, no less than 2640, being above one-fifth of the whole number, died in the course of a year;

year; whereas, in the trade to the West Indies, a climate considered as unwholesome, of the same number of sailors, only 389 had died, which was but a thirteenth part of the number employed. Upon examination then of their own evidence, it appeared that what they called the nursery of British seamen, ought rather to be called their grave; and it appeared from other evidence, that even those who escaped destruction on the voyage could not be readily or safely taken on board any of his Majesty's ships immediately on their return from their voyage to the Slave Coast. Much had been said too of the immense capital employed in this trade, but by this very document it appeared that not more than one million annually of British capital or manufacture was employed in this most wicked traffic.

He then proceeded to enforce very strongly the propriety of encouraging propagation among the negroes in the West Indies, and instanced the prodigious increase of these men in America by similar encouragement being held out. Even the Maroons had increased rapidly, altho' they were always in a state of warfare. The slaves in America worked by the task, which over, they had leisure to themselves, and of course their numbers increased by propagation. In the West Indies the reverse was the case, and a slave there would give all his labour and earnings for the privilege of making his descendants free negroes. The Hon. Gentleman then took a very enlarged view of the subject; and the justice and humanity of abolishing the trade, he enforced with great feeling. He depicted in glowing colours the truly horrible situations of the African; torn from his family and children, and transported he knew not whither. He painted the agony of mind he must feel, when he learned that all return was debarred; and he attributed in a great degree that revolutionary and restless spirit of the African to the treatment he received from his master.

He called on the House, by the love they had for justice, and the veneration he was sure they had for humanity, no longer to suffer a traffic that bore down all manly and generous feeling; and he called particularly on the Members for Ireland, a country where nothing venomous could exist, and which had not yet been polluted by the trade, to assist him in terminating the most debasing commerce that had ever been known. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Mr Wilberforce spoke upwards of two hours and twenty minutes.

The motion was warmly supported by Mr Pitt, Mr W. Smith, Mr Lee, Mr Barham, &c. It was opposed by Mr Fuller, General Tarleton, &c. who admitted that the Slave Trade could not be justified on the strict principles of morality, but contended that its abolition was now impracticable, and that the House could do nothing better than in the way of wise and prudent regulations. Mr Manning was of opinion that the trade ought to be gradually abolished, but conceiving the object of the motion to be its immediate abolition, he moved the order of the day, upon which the House divided, for it, 49—Against it, 124—Majority for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 75. Mr Addington was in the minority. The House then resolved into a Committee, when leave was given for the Bill.

June 1. Mr Wilberforce brought in a Bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade within a time to be limited. It was read a first time. The bill states, that the Slave Trade is contrary to the principles of justice and humanity, and that it shall be abolished after a period to be fixed in the Committee. There are clauses imposing penalties on any persons carrying on the trade after the said period. The bill was ordered to be printed.

SLAVE TRADE.

June 12. On the order of the day being read for the House to resolve into a Committee on the Slave Trade Abolition Bill,

Mr Manning rose and opposed the bill. He observed, there were many proprietors of estates in the West Indies who were deeply interested in the bill, and had strong claims on the justice of Parliament, particularly those who had made purchases under the King's proclamation in 1764, and since that period. These gentlemen undoubtedly had fair claims for compensation. He therefore wished, before the bill should go farther, that a Committee should be appointed to enquire into such compensations.

The Speaker said, such a proceeding must originate in a Committee of the whole House.

Mr

Mr Francis supported the bill, and *Mr Fuller* justified the sale of slaves in Africa, on the score of their being habitually guilty of witchcraft, which was in fact the administration of slow poison to those they did not like. Certainly punishment for such crimes was proper. He then endeavoured to shew, that the slaves were happily situated in the West Indies, and he gave an instance of one man on his own estate having saved 200l. in the course of 20 years service.

Mr Francis called on *Mr Fuller* to prove his assertions. He had not attempted any vestige of evidence of the kind he had asserted. He contended, that there was no right on the face of the earth for removing the negroes from Africa to the West Indies, under any pretence whatever.

Mr Fuller explained.

Mr Wilberforce took a comprehensive view of the subject, and repeated all the arguments he had formerly used against this abominable and degrading traffic. He again quoted the authority of Parke and other travellers into the interior of Africa, to prove and impress on the House, that the negroes were not semi-brutes, as they had basely been called, but men alive to all the feelings of humanity, susceptible to all the soft and delicate feelings of Europeans; possessed at the same time, of all the impetuosity of revenge, and fully sensible of insults, never forgetting an injury, and always anxious, like the whites, for retribution. —He also argued, that the establishment of a black empire in the West Indies was the signal to this country to use leniency and mercy to these men; the dreadful ravages which had divested St Domingo, would be, ere long, repeated in the other islands, unless the Slave Trade was utterly abandoned.

Sir Wm. Young spoke against the bill, which he described as cutting up at once the whole fortunes and prospects of every man who was in any way connected with the West Indies, merely for the purpose of indulging false notions, and giving vent to mistaken ideas of humanity.

Mr Wm. Smith could not see any reason why the present debate had taken place.—The third reading, he apprehended, would have been the most proper stage. He however went on at some length, and made use of arguments similar to those adopted by Mr Wilberforce.

The House then divided—Ayes 79—Noes 20—Majority for the Committee 59.

The House then went into the Committee.

Mr Wilberforce moved to fill up the blank for the commencement of the act with the words "1st of January 1805," which was agreed to.

He also moved an amendment, that no ship carrying slaves from Africa to the British West India islands should be liable to seizure or forfeiture, if it should be proved she had taken her departure from any part of Great Britain or Ireland before the expiration of 14 days after the passing the act, or from any other port in Europe or Africa previous to the 1st August 1804, which was agreed to. The bill was then ordered to be reported, when Counsel will be heard.

Lord Temple wished to learn, whether the Honourable Gentleman would consent to allow the examination of some further witnesses on the report of the bill.

Mr Wilberforce replied, that he would not, but he begged leave to refer the Noble Lord to the evidence already given.

Mr Fuller said, the African merchants had several witnesses to bring forward.

Mr Dickenson, jun. said, the Counsel would urge their pleadings, and prove their case by such evidences as they thought necessary; and if they should then turn out too tedious or protractive, the House would resort to its own discretion.

Mr Manning moved, that the House should go into a committee, to enquire into the most proper method of making compensation to those persons who should sustain injuries or losses, in consequence of the bill for abolishing the Slave Trade.

Mr Pitt objected to the motion in its present form, because it assumed as a principle, that by this act of justice, loss and misery must necessarily and of course follow to the persons concerned in the West India trade. It would be time enough when any case of actual loss was made out.

Mr Barham argued it was proper to know what was the best mode of obtaining compensation.

AUGMENTATION OF THE MILITARY FORCE.

June 5. The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and expressed the satisfaction he felt in the reflection that what he had to propose, whatever variety of opinion might exist in the mode of effecting the object, had already met with the unanimous approbation of the House in the present session of Parliament. Since his former notice, all the variations which occurred to him, as necessary in the present motion, related solely to the mode of raising the force. Without entering into details which the House was already acquainted with, he would confine himself chiefly to these three objects:—1st, The quantum of the additional force to be raised; 2dly, The application to be made of it; and, 3dly, The manner in which it should be raised. Respecting the first, the bill he should submit would go to the completion of the army of reserve, to the extent of the 8 or 9000 men, in which it was now deficient in the respective parishes and counties, and to diminish gradually the number of the militia from its present proportion to 40,000 men for England, and 8 or 9000 for Scotland: of this force there was 7000 men now wanting to supply the deficiencies in the existing state of that establishment; and what he wished for was, that the men so deficient should not be used to fill up the vacancies in the militia, but be made applicable to the new additional force of reserve. Of the numbers for the establishment of the army of reserve under the late act, he understood that there was a deficiency of 9000 men, which it was now proposed to levy in a much more lenient and moderate manner than had yet been suggested.

The alterations in the laws hitherto adopted he meant to be very extensive in effect; and instead of calling upon individuals, who were not so disposed, for personal service, or the payment of a severe fine, the burthen of furnishing the quotas should rest on the counties in general in proportion to their population, and the rules adopted for raising the militia. The Deputy-Lieutenants of the counties were to have the arrangement of the quotas which should be supplied by the parishes; so that in fact the recruiting of this new army of reserve should be managed by the parish officers. If the parishes could find a sufficient number of persons willing to enlist for a limited service, they would incur no fine; but he held it to be the proper rule of policy and justice, that no individual or local party should be particularly liable to those expences which were necessary to the exigencies of the State; and, as a maxim invariably to be pursued, that nothing should be taken in the way of fine or penalty, which was originally meant as personal service. It was a fundamental principle, that the state ought to supply the pecuniary means; and therefore he should move, that in this repartition of charge, the bounty to the recruit, or the persons Ballotted, should be paid by the Receivers-General of the land-tax; but where such cases occurred, as that the parishes could not find their assessed proportion of men, they would be subject to fines somewhat exceeding the bounty affixed by the Government; and these fines were to form a permanent fund, towards raising the army of reserve.

By this means, the local influence of individuals would be exerted in the most effectual manner, and their personal consideration in those parts with which they were most connected, tend to advance the general purposes and advantage of the State. In addition to these, he would have, perhaps, yet to propose some collateral measures and regulations, in the course of the Session, for the further and general improvement of our military system, and for the more effectual recruiting of the army of the line. But he felt pleasure in reflecting, that what he had now to submit would leave us in possession of all the means of improvement; while the bounties allowed to be paid by the parishes should not clog the regular recruiting by collateral difficulties. It would be impossible for him in this stage to say to what extent this plan would be successful; but he had no hesitation in asserting, that it was at least worth the experiment, and the more so, as it did not hazard any of our other means.

Such was the description and nature of the services proposed; and all he had further to submit was, that the additional force should, in the same manner as the present army of reserve, be limited to a service of five years, or six months after the conclusion of any war in which the country might be engaged

at

at the time of its formation; and that its ſervices ſhould not be extended beyond the limits of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernſey, and Jerſey, and the Iſlands in the Channel, unleſs they accepted the bounty, and enliſted amongſt the regiments of the line. The new force would be uſed as ſecond battalions to the regiments of the line; and as the promotion of officers would take place indiſcriminately between them, there would be a conſtant intercourſe between them; and the ſoldier guilty of negligence, or other miſconduct, could not ſcreen his faults by entering into the regulars, as he would ſtill be liable to find himſelf again under the ſame Commanders. This interchange would create a ſort of family-feeling between them, and each battalion of regulars would have a collateral one of the reſerve. He then concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for increaſing the military force of the country, the better recruiting the army of the line, and diminiſhing the number of the Militia.

Mr Windham highly approved of the plan in what related to reducing the militia, the commutation to fixed bounties for ſervice, the getting rid of the competition againſt recruiting for the regulars, and the ſervice by ballot. In other reſpects the plan was ſo objectionable, that he believed he ſhould oppoſe it to the laſt.

Mr Addington was of opinion, that the meaſures now recommended were harſh and unneceſſary, and that they might at leaſt, with perfect ſafety to the country, be poſtponed to another ſeaſon.

Mr Fox ſaid, his objections went to the principle of the propoſed meaſures, and he believed no alteration of them could remove them. He would ſtate his reaſons in detail in a future ſtage of the bill, the introduction of which he would not now oppoſe.

The bill was read a firſt time.

Monthly Register,

For JUNE 1804.

FRANCE.

THE *Senatus Conſultum*, conferring the dignity of Emperor on Bonaparte, and fixing the ſucceſſion in his family, was adopted by the Senate on the 19th May.

The *Senatus Conſultum* contains 143 articles, divided into 16 ſections; the firſt of them declares Napoleon Bonaparte Emperor of the French, and the Imperial dignity hereditary in the direct natural and legitimate deſcent. The Firſt Conſul may adopt the children or grand-children of his brothers, provided they have attained the age of eighteen years complete, and he himſelf have no children; adoption is prohibited to his ſucceſſors. In default of a natural and legitimate heir of the Firſt Conſul, or of an adopted heir, the empire will be transferred to Joſeph Bonaparte and his deſcendants; and in default of Joſeph Bonaparte and his deſcendants, to Louis Bonaparte, and his deſcendants; in the caſe of failure of the heirs of Joſeph and Louis Bonaparte, a *Senatus Conſultum*, propoſed to the Senate by the great dignities of the empire, and ſubmitted for the acceptance of the people, ſhall appoint an Emperor.

The members of the Imperial Family, in the order of inheritance, ſhall bear the title of French Princes. The eldeſt ſon of the Emperor ſhall bear the title of Imperial Prince. A French Prince who ſhall marry without permiſſion from the Emperor, ſhall be deprived of all right to the inheritance, unleſs he ſhall have no children by this marriage, and the marriage ſhall be afterwards diſſolved.

The civil liſt ſhall remain regulated as it is by the 1ſt and 4th articles of the decree of the 26th of May 1791. The French Princes Joſeph and Louis Bonaparte, and the younger ſons of the empire, ſhall be treated conformably to the articles 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13, of the decree of the 21ſt of December 1790. The Emperor may fix the dower of the Empreſs,

preſs, and aſſign it on the civil liſt. His ſucceſſors ſhall not be permitted to make any change in his diſpoſitions in this reſpect.

The Emperor will viſit the departments; in conſequence, Imperial palaces ſhall be eſtabliſhed at the four principal points of the empire.

In caſe of a minority of the Emperor, there ſhall be a regent of the empire. The Emperor is a minor till the age of 18 years complete. Females are excluded from the regency. The reigning Emperor may previouſly appoint a regent from among the French Princes. In default of ſuch appointment, the Regency ſhall be given to the Prince neareſt in degree of conſanguinity. No organic *Senatus Conſultum* can be iſſued during the Regency, nor before the end of the third year which ſhall follow the majority. There ſhall be a Council of Regency, compoſed of the titularies of the great dignities of the Empire. The Regent ſhall not be empowered to declare war nor to make peace, till after a deliberation in the Council of Regency, of which the members, in that caſe only, ſhall have deliberative voices. The Guardianſhip of the Empire, in his minority, ſhall be confided to his mother; or in default of her, to the Prince appointed by the predeceſſor of the Emperor who is a minor.

The great dignitaries of the Empire are the Great Elector, the Arch Chancellor of the Empire, the Arch Chancellor of State, the Arch Treaſurer, the Conſtable, and the High Admiral. They ſhall be nominated by the Emperor: they ſhall enjoy the ſame honours as the French Princes, and rank immediately after them; they ſhall be Senators and Counſellors of State: they ſhall form the Great Council of the Emperor: they ſhall be members of the Privy Council: they ſhall compoſe the Great Council of the Legion of Honour. It ſhall not be poſſible to remove them. Senatories ſhall be attached to each of the great dignitaries of the Empire: they ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the departments of the Doyle, the Gironde, the Rhone, the Po, the Lower Loire, and the mouths of the Rhone.

There ſhall be great officers of the Empire—1ſt, Marſhals choſen from amongſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed Generals; 2d, Eight Inſtructors and Colonels General of Artillery, Cavalry, and the Marine; 3d, Great Civil Officers of the Crown, ſuch as ſhall be inſtituted by the ſtatutes of the Emperor. The great officers are immoveable.

The Emperor, within the firſt two years after his acceſſion to the throne, or attainment of majority, ſhall take an oath to the French people, on the Goſpel, and in the preſence of the titularies of the Empire, of the Miniſters, of the great officers of the Empire, of the Senate, of the Council of State, of the Legiſlative Body, of the Tribunate, of the Court of Caſſation, of the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, of the great officers of the Legion of Honour, of the Preſidents of the Conſiſtory, of the Conſiſtories and Mayors of the principal cities of the Empire. He ſhall ſwear to maintain the integrity of the territory of the French Republic; to reſpect, and cauſe to be reſpected, liberty of conſcience and the laws of the Concordat; political and civil liberty; the irrevocability of the ſales of national property; and not to levy any tax, but by virtue of a law.

The Senate ſhall be compoſed—1ſt, of French Princes; 2d, of the Titularies of the great Dignities of the Empire; 3d, of 36 members nominated on the preſentation, and of Candidates choſen by the Emperor, from liſts formed by the Electoral Colleges of the Department; 4th, of Citizens, whom the Emperor ſhall judge proper to elevate to the dignity of Senators.

There ſhall be formed in the Senate, and from its body, a Committee of individual liberty, conſiſting of ſeven members, who, if any perſon is arreſted and not brought to trial after ten days from his arreſt, may, on application from ſuch perſon, call on the Miniſter who ordered his arreſt, either to ſet him at liberty, or bring him before the Tribunals, which, if he refuſe to do, the Committee may demand an aſſembly of the Senate, to which the matter ſhall be referred.

There ſhall likewiſe be in the Senate a Committee for the Liberty of the Preſs, which ſhall proceed in the ſame manner, in caſe of any infringement of that liberty.

The *Senatus Conſultum* contains various other regulations relative to the Legiſlative Body, the Council of State, the Tribunate of the Electoral Colleges, and the High Imperial Court. This Court is to be compoſed of the Princes, great Dignitaries, great Officers of the Empire,

Empire, the Chief Judge, 40 Senators, and other members, and it is to take cognizance of perſonal offences committed by the members of the Imperial Family, by the grand Dignitaries, and the Senators, as alſo of offences of Miniſters where they are officially reſponſible.

The Laws ſhall be thus promulgated —" Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Conſtitution of the Republic, Emperor of the French, &c.

The French people ſhall vote, in the forms appointed by the decree of the 20th of Floreal, of the year 12, on the inheritance of the Imperial dignity in the direct natural and legitimate deſcent of Napoleon Bonaparte, Joſeph Bonaparte, and Louis Bonaparte.

The adoption of the above *Senatus Conſultum* has been announced to the Pariſians by ſeveral diſcharges of cannon.—(*Journal des Debats.*)

After the adoption of the decree the Senate repaired in a body to St Cloud, where Cambaceres, as their preſident, tendered to the Firſt Conſul their gift of the French people, with all their duties, rights, opinions, and fancies to him and his heirs for ever. He addreſſed the new Emperor, and his "auguſt conſort the *Empress Joſephina*," in ſpeeches replete with fulſomeneſs and falſehood. After the moſt diſguſting repetition to Bonaparte, of his new title, he ventures to aſſert, He, the conſtant defender of the Republican form of Government through all the crimes and changes of the revolution, the moſt violent declaimer againſt monarchical and hereditary power, He, Cambaceres, ſays, in the name of the French people, that—"They have taſted for ages the advantages attached to hereditary power; they have made a ſhort but painful trial of the contrary ſyſtem; they return, by the effect of free and mature deliberation to a path ſuited to their genius. They make a free uſe of their rights to delegate to your Imperial Majeſty a power, which your intereſt forbids you to exerciſe by yourſelf."

His Imperial Majeſty, in reply to the ſpeech of Cambaceres, graciouſly condeſcends to accept the crown, and, as in gratitude bound, tells his former colleague, that he means to give him a diſtinguiſhed part in the Imperial Government.

The *Senatus Conſultum* was proclaimed thro' the ſtreets of Paris on the 20th, but it does not appear that the annunciation was received with any remarkable demonſtrations of public ſatisfaction. The illuminations in the evening were far from being general. The new Emperor has condeſcended to ſay that he will ſubmit to the ſanction of the people the queſtion of the hereditary ſucceſſion; the regiſters will, of courſe, be as uſual ſigned by thoſe connected with the Government and the armies, and this will be the declared will of the French people.

The firſt act of his Imperial Majeſty was to nominate his Imperial Highneſs Prince Joſeph Bonaparte to the dignity of Grand Elector; his Imperial Highneſs Prince Louis Bonaparte to that of Conſtable of France; Cambaceres to the office of Arch-Chancellor, and Lebrun to the poſt of Arch-Treaſurer. The Conſtable, Louis Bonaparte (ſpirit of the Montmorencies and the Bourbons, what would you feel could you know into what hands your office has fallen!) is to put the Imperial mantle on the Emperor's ſhoulders, and deliver to him the ſword of State. Both mantle and ſword will firſt be conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of Paris, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, as the Emperor profeſſes the Roman Catholic faith.

It will be remarked that Lucien and Jerome Bonaparte have not been created Princes, and that they are entirely excluded from the ſucceſſion. Jerome, it appears, is regarded as degraded in blood, becauſe he has married an American Lady. Lucien, it is ſaid, does not approve of the Imperial honours of his brother; according to others, he will be provided for in Italy, and have a wife and a kingdom found for him in Etruria with the annexation of Parma and Placenza.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, decrees the following Generals to be Marſhals of the Empire:

Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Maſſena, Angereau, Bernadote, Soult, Brune, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Devouſt, Bethers.

The title of Marſhals of the Empire to be given to the following Senators:

Kellerman, Lefebre, Perignon, Serrurier. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Done at St Cloud.

The French Princes and Princeſſes are to be addreſſed by the title of their Imperial Highneſſes, and the ſiſters of the Emperor

Emperor are to enjoy the ſame dignity. The great officers of the Empire are to receive the title of their Serene Highneſſes, and they, as well as the Princes, are to be addreſſed "*Monſeigneur.*"

The high officers of the empire are to wear the ſame dreſs as that of the Conſuls, but they are to appear in a particular coſtume upon great occaſions.

The Secretary of State has the rank of a Miniſter, and all the Miniſters will have the title of "*their Excellencies.*" The functionaries of the departments, and all thoſe who preſent petitions, are to addreſs them by the title of "*Monſeigneur.*" The Preſident of the Senate will receive the title of "his Excellency." The Marſhals of the Empire are to be called "*Monſieur le Marſhall,*" and when ſpoken to or addreſſed in writing, they are to have the title of *Monſeigneur.*

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, *April* 27.

The news of the melancholy fate of the late Duke D'Enghien reached this metropolis on the 25th by a courier diſpatched on purpoſe by the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires at Paris. The Emperor, with the two Empreſſes, and the reſt of the Imperial Family, were going in the evening to a ſplendid ball, which was to be given in the Palace of his Grand Maſter of the Horſe. Prince Demetry Nariſchkin, attended by the Diplomatic Corps and the firſt Nobility; but, immediately on the receipt of this intelligence, ſent word, that neither he nor the Imperial Family could be preſent. Prince Nariſchkin, on aſcertaining the cauſe of his Sovereign's abſence, ſent notice to his intended gueſts, that the ball, owing to particular unforeſeen but weighty reaſons, could not take place.—Two days after, the Emperor ordered Counſellor Baikow with very important diſpatches to Paris.

Sweden, Denmark, and ſeveral Courts in the north of Germany, alarmed for their future ſafety, have received the moſt poſitive aſſurances from the Emperor Alexander, that he is ready at every criſis to protect and guarantee their territorial poſſeſſions. The Divan has alſo received a ſimilar aſſurance.

It does not require a ſpirit of prophecy to foreſee what this muſt lead to, eſpecially when his Imperial Majeſty is made acquainted with the motives of Bonaparte's horrid act, a wiſh to cut off the race of the Bourbons, a motive ſufficiently evident by the open proceedings which immediately followed for his aſcending the throne of France, and aſſuming the proud title of Imperial Brother. Will the Emperor Alexander ever acknowledge him in that relation? Will the other powers of Europe acknowledge his title? We truſt not. We hope none of the powers of Europe will ever ſo far loſe ſight of their own dignity, of juſtice, and of their duty, as to acknowledge an uſurper who ſeems to ſet at defiance all laws human and divine.

GERMANY.

RATISBON, *May* 14.

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Empire, the Chief Judge, 40 Senators, and other members, and it is to take cognizance of perſonal offences committed by the members of the Imperial Family, by the grand Dignitaries, and the Senators, as alſo of offences of Miniſters where they are officially reſponſible.

The Laws ſhall be thus promulgated —"Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Conſtitution of the Republic, Emperor of the French, &c.

The French people ſhall vote, in the forms appointed by the decree of the 20th of Floreal, of the year 12, on the inheritance of the Imperial dignity in the direct natural and legitimate deſcent of Napoleon Bonaparte, Joſeph Bonaparte, and Louis Bonaparte.

The adoption of the above *Senatus Conſultum* has been announced to the Pariſians by ſeveral diſcharges of cannon.—(*Journal des Debats.*)

After the adoption of the decree the Senate repaired in a body to St Cloud, where Cambaceres, as their preſident, tendered to the Firſt Conſul their gift of the French people, with all their duties, rights, opinions, and fancies to him and his heirs for ever. He addreſſed the new Emperor, and his "auguſt conſort the *Empreſs Joſephina*," in ſpeeches replete with fulſomeneſs and falſehood. After the moſt diſguſting repetition to Bonaparte, of his new title, he ventures to aſſert, He, the conſtant defender of the Republican form of Government through all the crimes and changes of the revolution, the moſt violent declaimer againſt monarchical and hereditary power, He, Cambaceres, ſays, in the name of the French people, that—"They have taſted for ages the advantages attached to hereditary power; they have made a ſhort but painful trial of the contrary ſyſtem; they return, by the effect of free and mature deliberation to a path ſuited to their genius. They make a free uſe of their rights to delegate to your Imperial Majeſty a power, which your intereſt forbids you to exerciſe by yourſelf."

His Imperial Majeſty, in reply to the ſpeech of Cambaceres, graciouſly condeſcends to accept the crown, and, as in gratitude bound, tells his former colleague, that he means to give him a diſtinguiſhed part in the Imperial Government.

The *Senatus Conſultum* was proclaimed thro' the ſtreets of Paris on the 20th, but it does not appear that the annunciation was received with any remarkable demonſtrations of public ſatisfaction. The illuminations in the evening were far from being general. The new Emperor has condeſcended to ſay that he will ſubmit to the ſanction of the people the queſtion of the hereditary ſucceſſion; the regiſters will, of courſe, be as uſual ſigned by thoſe connected with the Government and the armies, and this will be the declared will of the French people.

The firſt act of his Imperial Majeſty was to nominate his Imperial Highneſs Prince Joſeph Bonaparte to the dignity of Grand Elector; his Imperial Highneſs Prince Louis Bonaparte to that of Conſtable of France; Cambaceres to the office of Arch-Chancellor, and Lebrun to the poſt of Arch-Treaſurer. The Conſtable, Louis Bonaparte (ſpirit of the Montmorencies and the Bourbons, what would you feel could you know into what hands your office has fallen!) is to put the Imperial mantle on the Emperor's ſhoulders, and deliver to him the ſword of State. Both mantle and ſword will firſt be conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of Paris, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, as the Emperor profeſſes the Roman Catholic faith.

It will be remarked that Lucien and Jerome Bonaparte have not been created Princes, and that they are entirely excluded from the ſucceſſion. Jerome, it appears, is regarded as degraded in blood, becauſe he has married an American Lady. Lucien, it is ſaid, does not approve of the Imperial honours of his brother; according to others, he will be provided for in Italy, and have a wife and a kingdom found for him in Etruria with the annexation of Parma and Placenza.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, decrees the following Generals to be Marſhals of the Empire:

Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Maſſena, Angereau, Bernadote, Soult, Brune, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Devouſt, Beſſiers.

The title of Marſhals of the Empire to be given to the following Senators:

Kellerman, Lefebre, Perignon, Serrurier. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

Done at St Cloud.

The French Princes and Princeſſes are to be addreſſed by the title of their Imperial Highneſſes, and the ſiſters of the Emperor

Emperor are to enjoy the ſame dignity. The great officers of the Empire are to receive the title of their Serene Highneſſes, and they, as well as the Princes, are to be addreſſed "*Monſeigneur.*"

The high officers of the empire are to wear the ſame dreſs as that of the Conſuls, but they are to appear in a particular coſtume upon great occaſions.

The Secretary of State has the rank of a Miniſter, and all the Miniſters will have the title of "*their Excellencies.*" The functionaries of the departments, and all thoſe who preſent petitions, are to addreſs them by the title of "*Monſeigneur.*" The Preſident of the Senate will receive the title of "his Excellency." The Marſhals of the Empire are to be called "*Monſieur le Marſhall,*" and when ſpoken to or addreſſed in writing, they are to have the title of *Monſeigneur.*

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, *April* 27.

The news of the melancholy fate of the late Duke D'Enghien reached this metropolis on the 25th by a courier diſpatched on purpoſe by the Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires at Paris. The Emperor, with the two Empreſſes, and the reſt of the Imperial Family, were going in the evening to a ſplendid ball, which was to be given in the Palace of his Grand Maſter of the Horſe, Prince Demetry Nariſchkin, attended by the Diplomatic Corps and the firſt Nobility; but, immediately on the receipt of this intelligence, ſent word, that neither he nor the Imperial Family could be preſent. Prince Nariſchkin, on aſcertaining the cauſe of his Sovereign's abſence, ſent notice to his intended gueſts, that the ball, owing to particular unforeſeen but weighty reaſons, could not take place.—Two days after, the Emperor ordered Counſellor Baikow with very important diſpatches to Paris.

Sweden, Denmark, and ſeveral Courts in the north of Germany, alarmed for their future ſafety, have received the moſt poſitive aſſurances from the Emperor Alexander, that he is ready at every criſis to protect and guarantee their territorial poſſeſſions. The Divan has alſo received a ſimilar aſſurance.

It does not require a ſpirit of prophecy to foreſee what this muſt lead to, eſpecially when his Imperial Majeſty is made acquainted with the motives of Bonaparte's horrid act, a wiſh to cut off the race of the Bourbons, a motive ſufficiently evident by the open proceedings which immediately followed for his aſcending the throne of France, and aſſuming the proud title of Imperial Brother. Will the Emperor Alexander ever acknowledge him in that relation? Will the other powers of Europe acknowledge his title? We truſt not. We hope none of the powers of Europe will ever ſo far loſe ſight of their own dignity, of juſtice, and of their duty, as to acknowledge an uſurper who ſeems to ſet at defiance all laws human and divine.

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Germany, are beſides too well known, and have been too often declared, to need to be repeated on this occaſion."

May 18.—Count Von Gortz, the Electoral Miniſter of Bradenburg and Baden, &c. has made the following verbal declaration:

"The Electoral Envoy has not failed to tranſmit, without delay, to the Electoral Court of Baden and the reſt of his conſtituents, the note of his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia. As yet he has not received, nor indeed could he receive any commands on the ſubject. He thinks himſelf, however, authoriſed to declare, that his Majeſty the King, and the reſt of the Courts which he repreſents, have the well-founded hope, that the firſt Conſul will, of himſelf, be inclined to give a conciliating and ſatisfactory explanation, agreeably to the deſire of the Bohemian and Auſtrian Miniſter, reſpecting the event which has excited ſolicitude, and conformable to the expectation of his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia.

VIENNA, *May* 16.

A very large exerciſe camp, to conſiſt of from 70 to 80,000 men, will be aſſembled at Peſt. The meritorious Baron Von Vega, Lieutenant Colonel of artillery, whoſe body ſome time ago was found in the Danube, did not deſtroy himſelf as was at firſt believed; but was robbed of a large ſome of money, then murdered and thrown into the Danube, by an abandoned wretch, who was diſcoverd by his offering for ſale a ſilver meaſure. The murderer, who has already been guilty of other attrocities, is now in priſon.

His Swediſh Majeſty has given orders to his diplomatic agents at Vienna, and at every other Court in Europe, to go into mourning for one week for the late Duke D'Enghien.

The arreſts of individuals on the German territory, particulary oppoſite to Straſburgh, ſtill continue, and moſt of the victims are eſcorted by French *gens d'armes* and Auſtrian cavalry, and thus tranſported to Straſburgh. By order, as it ſhould ſeem, of the French Emperor, all the emigrants have been obliged to quit the Briſgaw.

WEST INDIES.

ST DOMINGO.

The following Proclamation of the Black Chiefs of St Domingo.

In the name of the people of Hayti,

"We, Generals and Chiefs of the Armies of Hayti, penetrated with gratitude for the benefits we have received from the General in Chief, J. Jacques Deſſalines, the protector of the liberty which the people enjoy, in the name of liberty, in the name of independence, in the name of the people he has made happy, we proclaim him Governor General for life of Hayti. We ſwear to ſubmit implicitly to the laws emanating from his authority, the only one we will acknowledge. We give to him the right to make peace and war, and to name his ſucceſſor.

"Done at head-quarters, Gonaives, the 1ſt of January, 1804, and the firſt day of the independence of Hayti."

The ſame day Deſſalines, with the whole of his officers, aſſembled at Gonaives, ſeverally took a ſolemn oath "*to renounce France for ever, to die ſooner than live under her dominion, and to fight to the laſt breath for independence.*"

It is with very great concern that we ſtate, that the laſt accounts from St Domingo prove, that the late proclamation, of Gen. Deſſalines did not contain an idle threat againſt the unfortunate white inhabitants of that iſland. The maſſacres recommended in that proclamation have commenced, and Deſſalines, in perſon, generally ſuperintends the executions.

At Port-au-Paix and Jeremie, *all* the whites have been put to death, with the exception of ſome women, who conſented to live with the black officers. The uſual mode of deſtroying them was, to collect from 20 to 30 together, and then to bayonet them. The cruelties exerciſed upon the unfortunate women are too dreadful to be detailed.

Deſſalines was proceeding, when the laſt accounts came away, to Cape Francois, where of courſe the ſame dreadful ſcenes would be repeated. He has collected a treaſure to the amount of one million of dollars, which he carries about with him in his progreſs on mules.

Captain Hodges, arrived at Newbury Port (America) from Cape Francois, ſtates, that the French at the Cape are in a moſt diſtreſſing condition, expecting every moment to be maſſacred, Chriſtophe having received orders from Deſſalines to that effect. Whites are daily miſſing, ſuppoſed to be murdered, and their property confiſcated. No age

or

or ſex is ſpared by the Blacks, who boaſt of their mild treatment compared to that of the French to them. Men, women, and children, are in a ſtate of abject ſlavery, and carry cannon balls to a fort building in the mountains, 15 miles back in the country.

For want of proper regulations the few Americans who arrive at the Cape, from the ignorance and jealouſy of the Blacks, are ſubjected to great hazard and inconvenience. Chriſtophe takes what proportion of the cargoes he pleaſes, at his own price, and pays in coffee at his own valuation. One day he permits one claſs of goods to be taken on board, and the next orders them to be re-landed. No dependence can be placed in him; the ſlighteſt tranſgreſſion of his fluctuating rules is puniſhed ſeverely. An American ſupercargo was kept three days in priſon for going on ſhore after dark.

A Daniſh ſchooner, which ſailed from the Cape for St Thomas's was overhauled by a brig and barge, and French paſſengers found on board; the veſſel was immediately carried into a ſmall port to the leeward of the Cape, and the captain, crew, and every ſoul on board ſhot.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, *June 4.*

His Majeſty's Birth Day.

This being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth-day, the morning was uſhered in by the ringing of bells; and at one o'clock ſixty-ſix guns were fired from the Park, and as many from the Tower, in honour of the day, and to denote the number of years which his Majeſty has juſt completed.

Soon after nine o'clock, the Dukes of York, Cumberland, Kent, and Cambridge arrived at the Queen's houſe to breakfaſt, and congratulated their Royal Parent on the happy return of the day. Each of the Princeſſes preſented his Majeſty with a piece of ſilver plate, made by her own direction. The faculty being of opinion, that the fatigue of attending the drawing-room would be too great, adviſed his Majeſty to diſpenſe with that ceremony. During the morning an immenſe crowd aſſembled from the Queen's houſe to the palace, and waited with great anxiety to ſee their Sovereign. About three quarters paſt twelve o'clock, her Majeſty, the Princeſſes, and the Duke of Cambridge, went from the Queen's houſe to St James's Palace, and in a ſhort time after, previous to the Princeſſes dreſſing for the drawing-room, they, with the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, appeared at the windows near the private entrance of the Royal Family, to gratify the curioſity of the numerous populace.

The company began to arrive at the palace ſoon after twelve o'clock: but the drawing room being expected to be extremely crowded, and the heat of the weather exceſſive, the Lord Chamberlain gave orders that the doors of the Council Chamber (where the drawing room is held) ſhould not be opened till her Majeſty was ready to enter it, for the purpoſe of keeping it as cool as poſſible. On account of this regulation, the company continued coming till every avenue leading to the room, even to the bottom of the principal ſtaircaſe, was crowded; and the heat was ſo great, that ſeveral ladies fainted, and ſome of the female ſpectators were carried out apparently lifeleſs.

Her Majeſty took her ſtation between the ſecond and third windows of the Council Chamber, to receive the compliments and congratulations of the nobility, &c. The Princeſs of Wales ſtood on the left hand of her Majeſty, and the Princeſſes followed according to their ages, and the Princeſs Sophia of Gloucester after them. The Queen appeared in excellent health and ſpirits, and her countenance expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction.

Soon after ſix o'clock, her Majeſty, the Princeſſes, and the Royal Dukes, returned to the Queen's Houſe to dine.

The company had not left the Palace till ſeven o'clock. The were prevented from returning for upwards of two hours, in conſequence of ſome diſpute between the military and the police officers. Townſend was wounded in the left hand by a bayonet; ſeveral livery ſervants alſo received wounds, and they were all turned out of the court-yard.

The Duke and Duchess of York went in ſtate to Court. The Duchess, on account of the exceſſive heat, remained in the drawing-room only ten minutes.

LADIES DRESSES.

The Queen—A blue ſarſnet petticoat, entirely covered with Turkiſh ſilver net

net, superb fringe and tassels, and a chain bordering; the bottom finished with silver shell work, stripes of brilliant laurel wreath closing each wave of net, very rich balloon acorn, and silver tassels, with silver bows. The mantle a rich blue silver tissue trimmed with Imperial silver fringe. The whole of the dress was particularly *nouvelle*, and had a very light and elegant effect.

The Princess of Wales—Wore as superb a dress as we have ever seen. The petticoat was of azure blue sarsnet, elegantly embroidered with polished steel and silver, which formed large bunches and wreaths of flowers; the bottom was trimmed round with an entire new rich silver tassel fringe; the train very magnificently embroidered to correspond, and with the petticoat and pocket holes tastefully trimmed with large silver laurels; the sleeves ornamented with diamonds and point lace; round the waste a girdle embroidered with polished steel and silver. Her Royal Highnesses headdress was composed of diamonds and ostrich feathers. The whole made a most splendid appearance.

Princess Augusta—A petticoat of pale blue silver superbly embroidered with draperies of crape, richly embroidered with large silver foil leaves, and blue and silver rosettes, drawn together with bunches of the same, and rich silver cords and tassels; train blue and silver tissue, trimmed with point lace and silver.

Princess Elizabeth—Petticoat of purple and silver crape, richly embroidered with silver; the border of an elegant light silver net-work, formed in a beautiful pattern silver foil and spangled buttons; on the right side a large drapery of purple crape, most superbly embroidered in silver foils and spangles, and tied with elegant cords and tassels; on the left side fell rich sashes of purple crape, over which was a drapery richly embroidered to correspond, the whole finished with elegant taste, and her Royal Highness had a most splendid appearance. The train rich purple and silver tissue, trimmed with superb point and silver ornaments.

Princess Mary and Princess Sophia—The same elegant dresses as her Royal Highness and Princess Augusta.

The Dutchess of York—A superb rich petticoat, embroidered in draperies, Mosaic pattern relieved by rich spangled stripes, and drawn up with silver tassels, and wreaths of green vine leaves entwined round the bottom; robe dark green and silver gauze; the sleeves ornamented with superb lace, and a profusion of diamonds.

Princess Castelcicala—A white crape petticoat, embroidered with draperies of white and silver, with a border of green leaves, forming a fringe of green leaves; other draperies edged with silver agraffes, and bunches of green leaves. Train, purple crape and silver.

The new carriages were not very numerous, nor very superb. The illuminations were principally confined to the great public edifices, the Theatres, the fashionable Club-houses, and the tradesmen of the Royal Family. The streets crowded with multitudes of curious gazers to a very late hour.

The only unpleasant occurrence of which we have heard, happened in Pall-Mall, opposite the house of Lady L. Manners. Here the street was choaked up with an immense assemblage of carriages belonging to her Ladyship's company, and an altercation took place between the Earl of Barrymore's and Lord Braybrooke's coachmen, in which the carriage of the latter sustained some injury, and his Lordship's whip was broken. We had almost forgot to mention the appearance of a new monster. About eleven o'clock, a fellow in a dark frock coat, marched down Charing Cross, and knocked down every unprotected female he met. The watchmen at length apprehended the Savage, and lodged him in St Martin's watch-house.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the 17th of May, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met here. His Grace, Francis, Lord Napier, his Majesty's High Commissioner, attended by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earls of Dalkeith, Errol, Moray, Dalhousie, and Moira; Viscounts Arbuthnot, Duncan, Downe, and Forbes; Lords Montagu and Rancliffe, Sir James St Clair Erskine, Sir John Dalrymple, Sir James Dunbar, Lieutenant General Vyse, Rear Admiral Vathon, and a greater attendance of Gentlemen of distinction, and Military Officers, than

than were ever witneſſed on any former occaſion, walked in proceſſion (a detachment of the Inverneſs-ſhire militia and the city guard lining the ſtreets from his lodgings, in the King's Arms Tavern, to the High Church, where he was received by the Magiſtrates in their robes, and an excellent ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Gilbert Gerrard, of Aberdeen, Moderator of laſt Aſſembly, from Proverbs xiv. 34. "Righteouſneſs exalteth a nation, but ſin is a reproach to any people."

After ſermon his Grace went to the Aſſembly-Room, and the members proceeded to chuſe a Moderator, when Dr John Inglis, one of the miniſters of this city, was unanimouſly elected. His Grace's Commiſſion and his Majeſty's letter and warrant for 1000l. for propagating the Proteſtant Religion in the Highlands and iſlands of Scotland, being read, as uſual, the Aſſembly was opened by an elegant ſpeech from the Throne, to which a ſuitable reply was made by the Moderator.

Dr Gerrard moved an addreſs to his Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of public affairs, which was ſeconded by Dr Hunter, and unanimouſly agreed to. A Committee was appointed to prepare the addreſs, and anſwer his Majeſty's letter.

On the 18th the following gentlemen were appointed to preach before his Grace the Commiſſioner, viz. the Rev. Mr Thomas Taylor of Tibbermuir, on Sunday the 20th in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr James Steven of Kilwinning, in the afternoon:—And on Sunday the 27th the Rev. Mr John Wightman of Kirkmahoe, in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr George Murray of North Berwick, in the afternoon.

The Aſſembly proceeded to examine the objections to commiſſions, and rejected the commiſſion from the burgh of Fortroſe, becauſe there were not ten free days betwixt the election and reſolution to elect.

On the 22d the Aſſembly reſumed the conſideration of an overture from the Preſbytery of Annan, reſpecting the profanation of the Sabbath, particularly by the fiſhing of ſalmon on that ſacred day. After reaſoning, the Aſſembly, upon a motion made and ſeconded, came to the following unanimous reſolution, "The General Aſſembly, conſidering it as of infinite importance to the religion and morals of the people of Scotland, that the Lord's day be effectually guarded from profanation, having learned with deep concern that notwithſtanding the proviſions made by the ancient Laws of Scotland, for enforcing the obſervance of the Lord's day, the buſineſs of ſalmon fiſhing is carried on within the Preſbytery of Annan, upon that day as upon any other; and being informed that a bill is now, or will ſoon be brought before Parliament, for regulating the ſalmon fiſhings in the Solway Frith, they appointed the Moderator and Procurator for the Church to correſpond upon this ſubject, in the name of the Aſſembly, with the members of Parliament who introduced that bill, and to requeſt the aſſiſtance of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, in obtaining the inſertion of a clauſe which, by an increaſe of penalties, or in any other way that to the wiſdom of Parliament ſhall appear moſt proper, may reſtrain in time coming the abuſe and profanation of which the Preſbytery of Annan have complained to the General Aſſembly, and to report to next Aſſembly."

The Aſſembly heard a petition from ſeveral gentlemen at Oban, praying to have a chapel of Eaſe eſtabliſhed there. The Aſſembly unanimouſly approved thereof, and appointed a Committee to draw up regulations for ſaid chapel.

On the 23d the Aſſembly took up the caſe of Mr John Sampſon, merchant in Kilmarnock, appealing from a ſentence of the Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr. Mr Sampſon having been cited before the kirk ſeſſion, appeared, and judicially acknowledged his guilt, and was appointed to be rebuked before the congregation. With this injunction he did not comply, and no more was heard of it till having married, he applied for baptiſm to his child about two years ago; the ſeſſion refuſed to allow him to ſtand ſponſor, and ordered him to be publicly rebuked before the congregation; but he appealed from their ſentence to the Preſbytery of Irvine, who affirmed the ſentence of the kirk-ſeſſion, from whoſe deciſion Mr Sampſon appealed to the Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr. In the Synod it was contended the matter ſhould be diſmiſſed altogether as preſcribed; but they, by a great majority, agreed to remit the cauſe to the kirk ſeſſion, to admoniſh Mr Sampſon, and to abſolzie him from the ſcandal without appearing

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before the congregation. Againſt this ſentence Mr Sampſon and ſeveral members of the Synod proteſted, and appealed to the General Aſſembly. Mr John Jardine, advocate, appeared as counſel for Mr Sampſon—Dr Rankine and Mr D. Macfarlane for themſelves, as diſſenters from the Synod's ſentence—and Drs Taylor and Ritchie for the Synod, who were ſeverally heard at the bar.

Several Honourable and Reverend Members delivered their opinions, all of whom reprobated the conduct of the Kirk-ſeſſion, and thought the appellant had been harſhly uſed. There was a conſiderable difference of opinion with reſpect to the queſtion of preſcription, ſome contending it applied in this caſe, while others thought it did not. After a very animated debate, the Aſſembly unanimouſly agreed to a motion to the following purpoſe, viz. Reverſe the ſentence of the Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr, Find the ſeſſion did wrong in taking up this ſcandal againſt Mr Sampſon, after allowing it to lie over ſo long; and conſidering the ſpecial circumſtances of this caſe, abſolzied him from the ſcandal, and remitted to the ſeſſion of Kilmarnock to admit him to all his Chriſtian privileges.

A report was given in by the Procurator on the following caſe: Laſt General Aſſembly authoriſed a proſecution to be brought againſt Thomas Taylor, an unqualified teacher at Forgan, for refuſing to appear before the Preſbytery of the bounds, to be examined as to his qualification to teach. An action was accordingly brought before the Sheriff of Fife, who prohibited him from teaching till he ſatisfied the Preſbytery, and found him liable in expences.

A petition from the managers of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was read. The Aſſembly conſidering the Royal Infirmary as a charitable inſtitution of public and national utility, appoint the Preſbyteries to fix, on or before February next, ſuch days as ſeem moſt convenient, for a collection for the benefit of the Infirmary; and the money collected to be remitted to Henry Jardine, Eſq. treaſurer.

On the 25th the report of the Truſtees of the Widow's Fund was given in, and the thanks of the Aſſembly voted to Sir Henry Moncrieffe, the Collector, for his care and attention to that inſtitution.

The Aſſembly took up the caſe of Mr Patrick Keilor, preacher of the Goſpel, and ſchool-maſter of Redgorton. Mr Keilor had been ſerved with a libel for certain impropricties of conduct as ſchoolmaſter, by the heritors of the parith of Redgorton, in which they proceeded for ſome time before the Preſbytery of Perth; but a new act of Parliament having paſſed regulating parith ſchools laſt ſummer, the heritors petitioned the Preſbytery to withdraw their former libel, and ſerve Mr Keilor with a new one. The Preſbytery allowed this, but Mr Keilor proteſted againſt their ſentence, and appealed to the Synod of Perth and Stirling, who refuſed to receive it. A new libel was accordingly given, on which the Preſbytery proceeded, and witneſſes having been examined, the Preſbytery, in terms of the late act of Parliament, depoſed him from the office of ſchoolmaſter of the parith of Redgorton. Mr Keilor appealed to the Synod of Perth and Stirling, who found, that by the new act no appeal lay from the Preſbytety, and therefore would not receive it. On which Mr Keilor appealed to the General Aſſembly.

Parties were heard at the bar, when ſeveral members of the Preſbytery of Perth appeared to defend their ſentence, and Mr George Cranſton, Advocate, was heard for Mr Keilor. The Aſſembly were unanimouſly of opinion, that the Synod did wrong in not receiving Mr Keilor's firſt appeal from the Preſbytery, allowing the heritors of Redgorton to withdraw their original libel againſt Mr Keilor, and preſent a new one; and therefore remitted to the Synod of Perth and Stirling, to receive the ſaid appeal, and proceed therein as they ſhall ſee cauſe, according to the rules of the church.

On the 26th the Aſſembly took the caſe of Dr John Inglis, miniſter of Kirkmabreck, into conſideration. Some of the heritors of that pariſh had ſerved a libel upon Dr Inglis for certain impropricties of conduct and behaviour, which came before the Preſbytery of Wigton. After hearing a proof, the Preſbytery found Dr Inglis guilty, and depoſed him from the miniſtry. He appealed to the Synod of Galloway, who affirmed the ſentence of the Preſbytery. From this ſentence Dr Inglis appealed to the General Aſſembly. No appeal, however, came before the Aſſembly; but Mr Ro-

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The Committee appointed to draw up regulations for the Chapel of Eaſe at Oban preſented their report, which having been read, a few amendments were made, and it was agreed to.

The report of the Committee for Overtures was then read; and as to the interim act and overture, reſpecting the licenſing of Probationers, the Aſſembly, after conſidering an overture formerly given in reſpecting foreign ſtudents, Mr Daniel Robertſon, who had given it in, agreed to withdraw the ſame; and the ſaid interim act and overture, reſpecting the licenſing of Probationers, was unanimouſly renewed, and tranſmitted to the Aſſembly; and the Aſſembly further ordered the names of the Preſbyteries who have ſent no returns to ſaid overture, to be inſerted in the abridgement of the Acts of the Aſſembly for this year, with a recommendation to them to ſend up their reports without delay.

On the 28th, the Aſſembly referred all cauſes not diſcuſſed to the Commiſſion. After the Moderator's addreſs to the Aſſembly, and thanks returned to his Grace the Commiſſioner, the Aſſembly was diſſolved, and the next General Aſſembly appointed to be held in the ſame place, upon Thurſday the 16th of May 1805.

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The following are the addreſſes of the Aſſembly to his Majeſty:—

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The gracious letter with which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to honour the preſent General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland was received with the moſt lively ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude.

The entire approbation which, from the experience of a long courſe of years, your Majeſty has condeſcended to expreſs of former General Aſſemblies, is to us a moſt valuable recompence for our paſt labours in the diſcharge of our duty; and it forcibly reminds us of the many ſignal bleſſings which, by the favour of Divine Providence, our Church and Nation have enjoyed under the auſpices of a King to whoſe heart nothing is dearer than the happineſs of his people, and to whoſe regard nothing is a more effectual recommendation than a ſincere deſire to promote that object.

The confidence which your Majeſty is pleaſed to repoſe in this General Aſſembly we are anxious to juſtify and confirm, as well by perſevering attention to the great intereſts of religion and order, as by that moderation in our proceedings, and that mutual charity, which are ſo congenial to the ſpirit of the Goſpel, and ſo conducive to the dignity and uſefulneſs of our deliberations.

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Animated in the work of our miniſtry by your Majeſty's affectionate recommendations, we will watch over the flock with unceaſing vigilance, and be careful to lead them in thoſe paths of righteouſneſs in which we may hope to obtain the continuance of that Divine Protection with which we have hitherto been ſo ſignally favoured. We feel that this is at all times our bounden duty, and that a peculiar degree of importance is attached to the effectual diſcharge of it in the preſent times of difficulty and danger. We ſhould be wanting, however, in the duty we owe to thoſe over whom we preſide in the offices of religion, if we did not aſſure your Majeſty, that their good diſpoſitions, in the preſent trying circumſtances, at once encourage and aſſiſt our exertions.

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The re-appointment of the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier to repreſent your Majeſty's Royal Perſon in this Ge-

neral Aſſembly is to us moſt acceptable. The experience we have had of the affection of that Noble Lord for your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, of the knowledge and uprightneſs with which he has formerly fulfilled the duties of that high office, and of his zeal for the intereſt of the Church of Scotland, entitles him to our higheſt honour and regard.

We receive your Majeſty's Royal Donation for the Propagation of Chriſtian Knowledge, and the Principles of the Reformed Religion, in the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland, as a pleaſing expreſſion of your Majeſty's unremitted attention to the beſt intereſts of your people. It ſhall be our care to ſecure, by a faithful and conſiderate application of this bounty, the valuable objects for which it has been beſtowed.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, may protect your Majeſty's Perſon, and proſper the adminiſtration of your Government, that he may bleſs the Queen, the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, and all the Royal Family; and that, after a long and happy reign over a loyal and affectionate people, you may at length be received to the glories of the Heavenly Kingdom, are the fervent prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects,

The Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

JOHN INGLIS, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 19. 1804.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign.

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in the General Aſſembly, beg leave to approach the throne, in the preſent alarming ſituation of the affairs of Europe, with ſentiments of the moſt ſincere and affectionate attachment to your Majeſty's perſon and government.

Perſuaded that your Majeſty's paternal care preſerved to us the bleſſings of peace, ſo long as they could be retained with ſafety and honour, we beheld with indignation that ſpirit of aggreſſion and aggrandizement in the Ruler of France, which obliged your Majeſty to draw the ſword in defence of every thing we regard as dear. His lawleſs ambition, not ſatisfied with the overthrow of ſeveral independent Governments, with the extinction of ſome of the moſt free and proſperous ſtates, and with the ſubjugation of France itſelf to a moſt odious tyranny, ſeems to aim at nothing leſs than univerſal domination.

Regarding the proſperity and power of Britain as the chief obſtacles to the progreſs of his deſpotiſm, he directs all his force, and that of his allies, to the invaſion of our country, and by a mighty and unprecedented armament, in the fierceneſs of his rage, threatens us with deſolation.

Although we conſider the preſent war as the moſt arduous and important conteſt in which our country has ever been engaged,—although we feel that our Religion, our Liberties, our Laws, and our exiſtence as a nation are at ſtake;—yet truſting in the juſtice of our cauſe, and looking up with humble confidence for the continuance of that Divine Protection which has hitherto ſupported us, we behold the immenſe preparations of the enemy without diſmay.

We rejoice in that ardour and enthuſiaſm in the cauſe of their country which animate all claſſes of your Majeſty's ſubjects; and we have peculiar ſatisfaction in being able to aſſure your Majeſty, that this generous and patriotic ſpirit glows in the hearts of the people of Scotland.

We beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the ſucceſs which has attended your arms in confining within their ports, formidable armaments intended to carry war, in all its horrors, into the heart of our country; and on the important conqueſts atchieved by your forces in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

Happy in the ineſtimable privileges we enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and paternal rule, we truſt that the united efforts of a brave nation will, by the bleſſing of the Almighty, defend and maintain our free conſtitution againſt the hoſtile enterpriſes of a haughty enemy, and convince him, that he ſhall never be able to wreſt from us, and from our children, the proſperity at which he may repine.

That the God of armies, the arbiter of battles,

battles, may give ſucceſs to the means employed for the protection and ſecurity of our country; that he may ſhield your Majeſty's fleets and armies, and lead them to victory; that he may ſpeedily reſtore to us the bleſſings of an honourable, an advantageous, and a laſting peace; that, happy in your family and government, your Majeſty may long reign in the hearts of your ſubjects; and that deſcendants of your illuſtrious Houſe, ſteadily maintaining the civil and religious rights of a free people, may ſway the Britiſh ſceptre to lateſt poſterity, are the fervent prayers of,

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful,

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(Signed) JOHN INGLIS, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 19. 1804.

The following is an extract from the report of the trustees for managing the Fund established for a provision for the Widows and Children of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, &c. to the last General Assembly:—

"The Trustees think it their duty to report to the Contributors, and to mention with every degree of respect and gratitude, the following letter, addressed to Sir Henry Moncrief Wellwood, by Dr Matthew Baillie, Physician in London, whose father was lately Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow.

"DEAR SIR,

"I send you inclosed a draft for a Hundred Pounds, which is intended as a donation to the Widows Fund of the Scotch Clergy.—The sons of Scotch Ministers who succeeded in life, ought to share a little of their prosperity with that highly respectable body of men from whom they sprung, and to whom they probably owe a considerable portion of their good fortune, by the principles of virtue which they inculcated, and the habits of industry which they encouraged. I consider myself as having been eminently successful, very far beyond my merit or my expectation; and now I hasten to discharge what I feel to be a strong obligation of duty. I remain,

'Dear Sir,

"With much esteem,

"Your faithful,

and most obedient servant,

(Signed) 'M. BAILLIE.

'*March* 2. 1804.

'71, *Lower Grosvenor-Street.*'

By a subsequent letter, Dr Baillie has directed his donation to be applied to the Sinking Fund, which has been created since the capital was completed, and which may be ultimately of great importance to the families of the contributors.

"Dr Ballie's eminence in his profession reflects honour on the memory of those from whom he is descended. His grateful recollection of them, and his attention to the order of men to which his respectable father belonged, does still greater honour to himself."

The Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, in consideration of the sudden calls of duty to which officers are liable, at a moment when invasion is threatned, and the enemy's preparations for it are known to be complete, was pleased to admit the Generals, Staff, and other officers, to his levees, *in boots*. This deviation from former practice is to be understood as adopted from the peculiar circumstances of the moment alone, and is not to furnish a precedent for any future occasion, where similar pressure shall not exist.

KING'S BIRTH-DAY.

Monday June 4th, the anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth-day, who entered into the 67th year of his age, the ſame was obſerved at Edinburgh with the uſual demonſtrations of joy.—At 12 o'clock the great guns were fired from the Caſtle, the guns from the Battery at Leith, and the ſhips in the Roads, were alſo fired, and the bells ſet a-ringing.

The Regular, Militia, and the Volunteer forces in Edinburgh, Leith, and Pierſhill Barracks (about 9000) paraded in the New Town, and after paſſing the General the Earl of Moira, they proceeded to Leith Walk, and drew up in line, the infantry three deep, when the artillery fired a royal ſalute, and the infantry three vollies, by battalion, ſeven guns

guns being fired before each volley. The firing was followed by three huzzas, after which the troops returned to their quarters.

The day was fine, and the whole had a grand effect, and formed a beautiful *coup de œil.*

In the evening an entertainment, in the uſual ſtyle of liberality and elegance, was given by the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, in the Parliament Houſe, where a great number of the firſt characters in the country attended.—After the Lord Provoſt had given a variety of extremely appropriate toaſts, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of the county propoſed the health of "LORD MOIRA, our brave and illuſtrious Commander in Chief—Long may we have amongſt us an officer who has added ſo much to our ſecurity, and under whoſe command all deſcriptions of military men in this country have ſo much confidence."

Earl Moira replied, with great animation, nearly to this effect:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"The feelings of my heart will not permit me to receive in ſilence the flattering compliment which has now been paid to me by the Noble Duke. I only beg leave to ſet his Grace right in one particular. That which his Grace has been pleaſed to aſcribe to my exertions, Scotland has done for herſelf. On my arrival here, I found every thing already done which could be effected by native courage, by unity of ſpirit, and by diſcipline. All that remained for me was, to appreciate and report to Government the high character of the troops under my command, and to direct the operations when they ſhall be required. I am certain, I have not over-rated their merits. I again declare my perfect confidence in theſe troops, and my conviction, that if ever the day ſhall arrive when the enemy ſhall dare to put his threats in execution, he will only afford them a freſh opportunity of juſtifying the character which they now enjoy. It will be an arduous, a rough day; but whether I ſurvive it or not, it will be a day more glorious for Scotland than any that ſtands recorded in any period of their hiſtory."

At a later period of the evening, the Earl of Dalkeith addreſſed the Chair—

"MY LORD PROVOST,

"I confeſs that the toaſt which I ſhall have the honour of propoſing to you, has been, in a great meaſure, forſtalled; for much has already been ſaid of patriotiſm, much of honour; ſentiments indeed likely to riſe in the breaſts of Britons on this auſpicious day; but I cannot reſiſt the preſent opportunity of giving as a toaſt, The Yeomanry and Volunteers of the three United Kingdoms,—May they ever continue to evince the ſame ſpirit and patriotiſm that have always actuated them; ſuch, indeed, as are not to be found in the ancient records of former ages, nor are now to be met with in the degenerate ſtate of the world, except in theſe happy iſles. The Princes of degraded Europe bend before that haughty deſpot whoſe ambition knows no bounds; but I truſt, that as, during the laſt and preſent war, our brave yeomanry and volunteers have manfully withſtood the inſulting threats and utmoſt efforts of the maſters of Republican France (under whatever whimſical denomination of Directories or Conſulates,) ſo they will not now truckle to the ſame degraded power, though decorated with the title of *Imperial.*"

When the company ſeparated, the populace ſeized upon the Earl Moira's carriage, which contained alſo the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalkeith, and the Lord Advocate, and having taken away the horſes, they dragged the carriage to his Lordſhip's houſe in Queen-Street. The carriage was followed with the loudeſt acclamations by an immenſe concourſe of people, who continued to cheer his Lordſhip till he appeared at the window, and thanked them in the moſt polite and elegant terms, for theſe diſtinguiſhed marks of their reſpect and good will. The crowd then quietly diſperſed, and, it is but juſtice to ſay, that in the courſe of our remembrance we have never known the King's birth-day paſs over ſo perfectly free from diſorder of every deſcription.

The Aſſembly in the Rooms in George-ſtreet on the evening in brilliancy of appearance far exceeded any one that has been witneſſed for ſome years paſt.—The following dignified and reſpectable perſonages were preſent:—

Her Grace the Ducheſs of Buccleugh.

Ladies—Dalhouſie, Dalkeith, Downe, Lucy Ramſay, Ann Stewart, Helen Hall, Campbell (Ardkinglaſs) Sinclair Erſkine, Clarke, &c.

Earls—

Earls—Moira, Dalhouſie, Ancrum, Dalkeith, Home.

Lords,—Downe, Montague, Rancliffe.

Sirs,—J. Sinclair Erſkine, W. Forbes, W. Maxwell (Calderwood,) J. Hope, J. Hall, D. Hunter Blair, W. Keir.

Hon. Baron Norton, Col. James Ramſay, Capt. Elliot, his Excellency Gen. Vyſe, &c.

Miſs Johnſton's Reel was the favourite dance of the evening; this beautiful tune is the compoſition of Mrs Robertſon of Ladykirk.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

May 8. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir James Mansfield, Knt. to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

15.—The Right Honourable William Pitt, George Lord Lovaine, James Edward Viscount Fitz-Harris, the Right Honourable Charles Long, and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, to be Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.—And,

—The Right Hon. William Pitt to be Chancellor, and under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

—The Right Hon. Henry Viscount Melville, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart.; Vice-Admiral James Gambier, Sir Harry B. Neale, Bart.; Admiral Sir John Colpoys, K. B.; Vice-Admiral Philip Patten; and Wm. Dickenson, jun. Esq. to be Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

—The Right Hon. John Jeffries Earl Cambden, to be Secretary of State for the War Department.

—The Right Hon. Dudley Lord Harrowby, to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

—The Right Hon. Robert Banks Lord Hawkesbury, to be Secretary of State for the Home Department.

—The Right Hon. William Dundas to be Secretary at War.

—The Right Hon. George Canning, to be Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

—The Right Hon. Robert Viscount Castlereagh; his Grace William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland, K. G.; the Right Hon. Robert Banks Baron Hawkesbury; the Right Hon. John Jeffries Earl Cambden; the Right Hon. Dudley Baron Harrowby, his Majesty's three principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer; the Right Hon. Sylvester Baron Glenbervie; the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, and Richard French Viscount Dunlo, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

—The Earl of Dartmouth, to be Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

—The Earl of Aylesford, to be Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

—Lord George Thynne, to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

—The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham to be Groom of the Stole to his Majesty, and one of the most Hon. Privy Council.

—Lord St Helens, Lord Arden, and Lord Rivers, to be Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

—Lord Pelham to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards.

—Earl Bathurst to be Master of his Majesty's Mint.

—Lord Mulgrave to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of the most Hon. Privy Council.

—Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, to be Chief Justice of Chester.

—Robert Dallas Esq. to be his Majesty's Solicitor General.

—His Grace James Duke of Montrose, and in his absence, the Right Hon. George Rose, to be President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

—The Right Hon. George Rose, and the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, to be Paymasters of his Majesty's Forces.

—William Huskisson, Esq. and Henry Sturges Bourne, Esq. to be Secretaries to the Treasury.

The Earl of Galloway to be Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland, *vice* Lord Cathcart, resigned.

—The Rev. George Hay Drummond, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

May 12. The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron, Viscount, and Earl of the United Kingdom, to Edward Lord Clive, by the stile and title of Baron Powis of Powis Castle, and Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Viscount Clive of Ludlow, and Earl Powis, in the county of Montgomery, and to be Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Salop and Montgomery.

—Lord Dynevor to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen.

Charles

—Charles Arbuthnot, Esq. to be his Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

—Benjamin Garlike, Esq. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

—Charles Stuart, Esq. to be Secretary of Embassy at Petersburgh; Edward Thornton, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin; Augustus Foster, Esq. to be Secretary of Legation to the United States of America; and Frederick Lindeman, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Embden.

—The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Robert Loftus, to be Lord Bishop of Killaloe in Ireland.

—The Right Hon. John Beresford, to be Secretary of State for Ireland.

—The Right Hon. Arthur Paget, his Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, to be one of the Knights Companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.

—The dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, to David Rae of Eskgrove Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice Clerk.

—Richard Wharton, Esq. to be Comptroller of Excise in Scotland, *vice* Hon. Arthur Duff, resigned.

—Gen. the Earl of Moira to be Col. of the 27th, or Inniskilling Regt. of Foot, *vice* Lord Clarina deceased.

MARRIAGES.

May 12. At Stromness, Mr Strang, of the Island of Sanday, to Miss Geddes, eldest daughter of David Geddes, Esq.

20. At London, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. De Grey, eldest son of Lord Walsingham, to Miss Methuen, daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen. Esq.

28. At Kinross, Mr James Peter, merchant in Dundee, to Miss Henrietta Tandy.

June 1. At Troup House, Aberdeenshire, John Burnett, Esq. of Countess Wells, to Miss Penelope Hayes, daughter of Sir Henry Brown Hayes.

—. At Jedburgh, Mr James Henderson, writer there, to Miss Jane Cruikshank, daughter of the deceased Mr Wm. Cruickshank, one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh.

4. At Glasgow, Mr William Proudfoot, jun. glover, to Miss Glen, daughter of Mr John Glen, late merchant in Leith.

June 4. At Drumrore, Geo. Maxwell, Esq. younger of Caruchan, to Miss Jane Clark, eldest daughter of John Clark, Esq. of Nunland.

5. At Dundas Castle, Capt. John Hamilton younger, of Sundrum, to Miss C. Dundas, eldest daughter of the late George Dundas, Esq. of Dundas.

11. At Paisley, Mr Allan Clarke manufacturer, Glasgow, to Miss Agnes Clark, only daughter of the deceased Mr Allan Clark, cotton manufacturer, Catrin.

—. Thomas St George, Esq. brother to Sir Richard Bligh St George, Bart. to Miss H. Langrishe, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr John Darling, writer, Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Finlayson, Edinburgh.

At London, Capt. Tobin, of the Royal Navy, to Mrs Duff, of Richmond, Yorkshire, widow of the late Major Duff, of the 26th regiment.

At London, Capt. Wm. Hotham, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Jeynes, daughter of Sir Edward Jeynes, of Gloucester.

At London, Dr Young, of Welbeck Street, to Miss Eliza Maxwell, second daughter of James Primrose Maxwell, Esq. of Cavendish Square.

At London, David Forsyth, Esq. of St Petersburgh, to Miss C. Jackson, of Idol-lane.

At Knutsford, Cheshire, the Hon. Wm. George Monckton, eldest son of Lord Viscount Galway, to Miss Handfield, niece to Col. Handfield of Knutsford.

Lieut. H. Rose of the 7th dragoon guards, to Miss Holden, only daughter of the Rev. Mr Holden.

Major Francis Hastings Doyle, to Miss Milner, eldest daughter of Sir William Milner.

At Cockerham, near Lancaster, Mr Thomas Harrison, Clerk of Ellol Chapel, to Mrs Jane Whittingham. The bridegroom is about 70 years of age and the bride 50; and what is more remarkable, he had bought her about 12 years ago, for 4s. 9d. and they have lived together ever since.

At Clonmel, Ireland, Capt. George Raitt, of the 72d regiment of foot, to Miss Eliza Gordon, daughter of Thomas Gordon, Esq. of Spring Gardens.

A Gentleman in Lincolnshire lately

married

married his housekeeper, that he might leave her his property. In four days after she attended him to the grave. Friday se'ennight she was married to a cobler with seven children.

At the Lord Advocate's house, at Granton, near Edinburgh, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq. eldest son of Sir James Kirkpatrick, to Miss Jane Sharpe, daughter of Charles Sharpe of Hoddam, Esq.

May 20. At London, Lord Villiers, son of the Earl of Clarendon, to Lady Sarah Fane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and grand-daughter and heiress of the late Mr Child, the wealthy banker.

June 20. At ditto, Lord Boringdon, to Lady Augusta Fane, second daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

At ditto, Lord King, to Lady Helen Fortescue, eldest daughter of Earl Fortescue.

At ditto, Wm. Tennant, Esq, of Astonhall, to the Hon. Charlotte Pelham, fourth daughter of Lord Pelham.

At ditto, John Osborne, Esq. merchant, to Nrs H. Norton, widow of the late Capt. Norton.

BIRTHS.

May 20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Monro Binning, a son.

—. At Kirkton-house, Mrs Sharp of Kirkton, a son.

26. At Aberdeen, Mrs Campbell, Belmont Street, a son.

28. At Selkirk, Mrs Rodger, wife of Mr George Rodger, writer, a son.

June 4. At Gordon Lodge, the Lady of Col. Gordon Cuming of Pitlurg, a son.

6. At London, the Countess of Bristol, a daughter.

7. At Malling-house in Essex, the Lady of Captain James Young, of the Royal Navy, a son.

DEATHS.

1803. *Dec.* 27. At Belmont, Jamaica, Mr Robert Glas, son of Provost Glas, Stirling.

At Dry Harbour, Jamaica, Mr Spence Johnston, surgeon.

1804. *Jan.* 12. At Bagnals, St Mary's, Jamaica, Mr Robt. Hume, youngest son of the late Alex. Hume, Esq. of Coldingham Law.

At Malta, Lady Georgina Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

At ——, in America, the Rev. Dr Charles Nisbet, for more than 18 years Principal of Dickenson College, Pennsylvania, and formerly one of the Ministers of Montrose in Scotland.

On his passage from Bengal, on board the Harriet Indiaman, Lieut. Charles Gordon, of the 76th foot, son of the Rev. Lewis Gordon, minister of Drainy in Morayshire.

At Bengal, Mr James Francis Hodges, chief officer of the Lord Duncan East Indiaman.

On his passage from Barbadoes to Demerary, Mr Clayton Ewing, son of Mr William Ewing, merchant, Liverpool.

At Sierra Leone, aged 29, Mr Alexander Macfarlane, late merchant in Charleston, South Carolina, son of Mr James Macfarlane, Cable Street, Liverpool.

At Vienna, in the 45th year of his age, Lieut. Col. Williams, whom the Emperor of Germany had lately created a Baron. The Emperor highly regrets the loss of this officer, who distinguished himself so much by his valuable services on the Lake of Constance, and at the siege of Mentz. He was to have had the chief command of the Austrian flotilla in the Adriatic.

April 29. At Gibraltar, Lieut. James Wood, of the 13th regt. of foot.

May 4. At Dublin, Mr Samuel Dudgeon, woollen draper.

At London, James Hesseltine, Esq. King's Proctor. He has left 200,000l. acquired in his profession.

At ditto, Mr Cohen, a Jewish Rabbi. While officiating in the synagogue, he fell down in a fit, and expired. He was interred in the Jews burying-ground at Mile-end with great solemnity, attended by 140 coaches.

At Dromartine, near Newry, Charles Innes, Esq.

At Downpatrick, Mr John M'Neill, one of the Excise officers there; and at the same time in the bloom of youth and beauty, Miss Mary Ann M'Neill, his daughter.

At Corke, Abraham Cross, Esq. a gentleman of great respectability in Muskerry; as he was passing a large pile of timber in the deal yard, near Nyrl's quay, the stakes which supported it gave way, when it fell and crushed him so dreadfully that he expired on the spot.

May

May 6. At Pitcon, Ayrshire, James Robison, Esq. of Pitcon.

8. At Verdun in France, Hannah marchioness of Tweedale. She was daughter of the late Earl of Lauderdale, and went with the Marquis to France for the benefit of her health in the beginning of last year, but were detained as prisoners on the breaking out of the war.

—. At Silvermills, near Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Shortess, spouse to Mr Jas. M'Naughton, merchant, in Edinburgh.

9. At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Mrs K. Fullarton, spouse of the Hon. Henry Erskine, advocate, and daughter of the late George Fullarton, Esq. comptroller of the customs at Leith.

14. At Kames, West Lothian, Capt. John Fullarton of the late 97th foot. He was taken suddenly ill while attending the funeral of his sister (the Lady of the Hon. Henry Erskine) at Uphall, and died in a few hours.

16. At Hassendeanburn, Miss Margaret Dickson, daughter of Robert Dickson, Esq. of Hortsleehill.

17. At Gedston, Stirlingshire, John Lennox, Esq. of Antermony.

—. At Bath, General (Massey) Lord Clarina, Colonel of the 27th regiment of foot, aged 87. In the year 1745 he was wounded at the battle of Culloden; he was at the head of the grenadiers who stormed and took the Havannah, where he was again wounded, and also at the taking of Martinico. Lord Clarina was one of the last of General Wolfe's companions. He is succeeded in his title by his son, Colonel Massey, of the Enniskillen regiment.

—. At Linlithgow, Mr John Leggat, late surgeon in the Royal Navy.

18. At Hamilton, Miss Anne Newman, second daughter of Dr Richard Newman of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Jeffrey, spouse of Mr Geo. Napier, writer in Edinburgh.

—. At ditto, Mr James Latta, surgeon.

—. At ditto, aged 46, much regretted, Mr John Adams, adjutant to the Royal Mid-Lothian Volunteer Cavalry, and Master of the Royal Riding Menage.

22. At Campbelton, in Argyllshire, after a few days illness, the Rev. Mr James Pinkerton, minister of the Relief congregation there, in the 62d year of his age, and 39th of his ministry. He was the first pastor of the Relief congregation in Campbeltown, to which he was called in the year 1767; the duties of which he performed in the most indefatigable, diligent, and faithful manner.

—. At Wardhill, Aberdeenshire, in the 89th year of her age, Mrs Jean Spence, some time housekeeper at Slains Castle.

—. At Hackney, in the prime of life, Mr Ninian Slight, son of Mr James Slight, farmer in Kelso.

23. At Paddington, Viscountess Folkstone. She was the only daughter of the late Earl of Lincoln, and gave her hand, with a fortune of 60,000l. to Lord Folkstone, in October 1800.

—. At Bath, Viscountess Hampden.

24. At Kensington, the Hon. Wm. Jackson, many years Chief Justice, &c. in Jamaica.

25. At Dunninald, near Montrose, Mr David Robertson, factor for David Scott, Esq. M. P.

—. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Murrison, wife of Mr George Lownie, vintner.

26. At Fulham, in his 43d year, Christopher Parker, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and only son of Sir P. Parker, Admiral of the Fleet. He was a zealous, intelligent, and active officer, having distinguished himself against the enemy on various occasions. His services, as Captain of the Blanche frigate last war, are well remembered in the West Indies; and in the American war, when Captain of the Diamond, he exhibited great and early proofs of his gallantry.

—. At Pinnockfield, Miss Magdalene Fraser, daughter of the late Simon Fraser, Esq. of Daltulich, Invernesshire.

27. At Aberdeen, aged 82, Mr Andrew Robertson, merchant there, formerly at Drumnahoy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rectonia.,—*Crito.*,—*D.*,—The Communication of *J. Somerville*;—and *Bacchus Barleycorn.*, will appear in our next.

A. C. is received.